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INFORMATION EXCHANGE AT THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONVENTION AND THE FUNCTION OF THE CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS IN SUCH EXCHANGE. APA-PSIEP REPORT NO. 18.

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THE OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY WAS TO ASSESS THE FUNCTION OF VARIOUS EVENTS ON THE CONVENTION PROGRAM IN LIGHT OF THE AVAILABILITY OF THE PROCEEDINGS PRIOR TO THE CONVENTION. THE MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY DEAL WITH--THE SUCCESS OF THE PROCEEDINGS AS A COMMUNICATION MEDIUM, THE EFFECT OF THE POOR DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDINGS PRIOR TO THE CONVENTION UPON INTERACTION AT THE CONVENTION, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF DISCUSSION SESSIONS OF THE CONVENTION, ESPECIALLY IN TERMS OF PROMOTING EFFECTIVE INTERACTION BETWEEN AUTHORS AND ATTENDANTS, THE EFFECTIVENESSS OF THE INVITED ADDRESSES AND SYMPOSIA AS CONVENTION EVENTS, GIVING DUE ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT CONTRIBUTED PAPER SESSIONS NOW SEEM TO BE SOMEWHAT MORE EFFECTIVE THAN IN THE PAST, AND FINALLY, CHARACTERISTICS OF CONVENTION INTERACTIONS AND OF THE RESPONDENT THAT SEEM MOST FREQUENTLY TO LEAD TO MODIFICATIONS IN THE RESPONDENT'S ONGOING PSYCHOLOGICAL WORK. HARD COPY OF THIS DOCUMENT IS AVAILABLE FROM THE APA'S PROJECT ON SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION EXCHANGE IN PSYCHOLOGY, 1200 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036. (RF)

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APA-PSIEP Report #18
April, 1968

Information Exchange at the American Psychological Association Annual Convention and the Function of the Convention Proceedings in Such Exchange

A Study of Innovation in the Context of a Large Scientific Meeting

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APA-PSIEP Report #18
April, 1968

INFORMATION EXCHANGE AT THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONVENTION AND THE FUNCTION OF THE CONVENTION *PROCEEDINGS* IN SUCH EXCHANGE

A study of innovation in the context of a large scientific meeting

INTRODUCTION

The 1966 annual APA convention set the occasion for a second trial of the APA convention Proceedings, an innovation introduced in 1965, and for a study – the first since 1963 – of the convention as a whole. Considering first the trial of the publication, the APA convention Proceedings had been designed to offer a low publication-lag, readily accessible medium of scientific dissemination that would serve both as an alternative to journal publication and as a means for improving the overall quality of paper sessions at the convention. In the latter regard, it was hoped that the Proceedings would furnish attendants with information that would promote fruitful informal discussion and serve as a basis by which attendants could better screen the sessions in order to locate those in which they had particularly strong interest.

In nearly all respects, the 1965 trial of the Proceedings had proved successful; the Proceedings reported work completed as recently as that typically reported at paper sessions, and the information was made available in a published report, and then through secondary sources, nearly a year earlier than usual for such disseminations. The distribution of the 1965 Proceedings prior to the convention had a profound effect on the interactions at the convention session. Nearly a half of the attendants of Proceedings-paper sessions had read at least one of the papers presented at the session, and the discussion and questioning from the floor was three times greater for Proceedings than for Control sessions. While most of the Control attendants had confined their interactions to seeking a copy of the presentation, attendants of Proceedings sessions, presumably because of their access to the published Proceedings, sought more specific information on the substantive content of the paper.

The 1965 Proceedings was distributed free to members of the five APA Divisions that had agreed to participate in the trial and to sponsor papers contained within it. The readership following such distribution proved to be very high and much of the reading crossed Divisional boundaries. Reading proved critical to attendants' modification of activities in response to the presentation; modifications were four times greater for Proceedings-paper attendants who had read the paper before the paper session than for those who had not read it and twice as great as for attendants of Control sessions. In terms of the effects of the Proceedings on other media, the availability of the information in published form was reflected in the reduction in numbers of requests for copies of the presentation and in the number of persons who actually attended the presentation. About one quarter of the authors delayed, or decided against, submission of a manuscript based on their convention presentation to a journal for publication – a most important effect of the 1965 Proceedings relative to the entire system of communication in psychology.

The functioning of the Proceedings as a channel of communication depended upon its performance as a rapid means for disseminating research findings and upon its effect on other elements in the system of dissemination in psychology. In the first regard, the 1965 Proceedings had functioned well; however, only a few of the possible effects of the Proceedings on other elements in the system of dissemination could be observed in a single year's trial. It was therefore necessary to undertake a new trial in connection with the 1966 APA annual convention to determine how the existence of the Proceedings was affecting events on the convention programs and other elements within the system of communication. In addition, a new trial was required because the first trial was unrealistic in two major respects. One was that the first year's trial involved free distribution – a condition that could not for economic reasons be continued – and another was that there would be novelty effects with the introduction of any innovation.

Early Project studies had been concerned with the entire program of events that make up the APA annual convention and with the distinctive functions of different types of events. More recent studies had focused upon the paper sessions at the convention and upon the transmission of current research information. These studies have taken as a basic unit of information the single experiment typically reported in a contributed paper. Communication acts surrounding such papers were used to trace the progress of a researcher's efforts to disseminate information and to describe the influence of his study on the efforts of others. In addition, the design and subsequent trial of the Proceedings have been particularly directed at amplifying the function and value of the contributed paper sessions.

A new study of the convention in its entirety was needed in order to reassess the function of various events on the convention program in light of the introduction of the Proceedings as an innovation connected with the convention. Apart from this consideration, there was good reason to once again study the full program of the convention because of the importance of invited addresses and symposia, the latter having been found to be the most productive sources of valuable information in earlier APA conventions, and because recent methodological improvements would permit a better assessment of their function in the flow of research information.

In the following year (1967), the study was partially replicated using only events based upon the Proceedings. Since no new trends appeared in those data, the results are presented as Appendix B.

METHOD

The 1966 Proceedings

The publication of the Proceedings of the 74th Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association (1966) was envisioned as an intermediate step between a fully supported innovation and a self-supporting and established channel of communication. To this end, a separate grant proposal was submitted to the National Science Foundation for the deficit financing of the 1966 Proceedings. The rationale for this proposal was along the following lines: the Proceedings in 1965 had been entirely supported by a grant and was distributed free to APA members. After this successful first trial, the new trial could determine (1) whether the publication would receive support in terms of attracting purchasers from among psychologists and libraries, and (2) whether the publication would continue to serve its functions under this form of distribution.

While it was important to determine how the publication functioned under these changed circumstances, it was unrealistic to expect the publication to compete on an equal basis with established scientific media. For that reason, deficit financing was sought to enable the issuance of the publication at a favorable purchase price. To support the publication of the Proceedings, NSF Grant GN-505 was awarded in the spring of 1966 and editing of the 1966 Proceedings began. A minor issue in this trial was whether and how the Proceedings could be fit into the APA publications program as a whole. The earlier 1965 Proceedings had been edited and redacted entirely by the staff of the Project on Scientific Information Exchange in Psychology; the 1966 Proceedings was undertaken as a regular part of the APA publications program.

The changes in the conditions under which the 1966 Proceedings was published resulted in an entirely different pattern of distribution of the volume. Whereas the 1965 Proceedings had been distributed free to the 6,700 members of the participating divisions and to 300 libraries prior to the convention, the timing and extent of the distribution of the 1966 Proceedings were entirely dependent upon sales of the publication.

Approximately 2,000 copies of the Proceedings were sold prior to the convention. Approximately 500 copies were sold at the convention and an additional 450 were inadvertently distributed through persons picking them up from the registration areas at the convention, presumably under the assumption that the publication was free. An additional 1,500 copies were sold between the end of the convention and the first of the year of 1967. This relatively low distribution, particularly prior to the convention was reflected at many points in the results of this study.

The Design of the Study

A sample of convention sessions was selected from among the invited addresses, symposia, and contributed paper sessions listed in the convention program. The sampling was nonsystematic and included approximately 30% of all sessions on the program. An effort was made to include at least one session from each of the 24 APA Divisions and to sample each Division in proportion to the number of events it sponsored on the program. A total of 10 invited addresses (26% of all addresses), 21 symposia (12% of all symposia), and 23 contributed paper sessions

(including 33% of the Proceedings sessions and 22% of the NonProceedings sessions) were included in the sample.

Persons were sampled according to their functions relative to presentations given at the selected convention sessions.[1] (An exception was made with regard to paper sessions sponsored by the five Divisions participating in the trial of the Proceedings; all Proceedings Authors were surveyed.) Authors were persons presenting papers, addresses, and presentations in the sessions sampled. The Authors furnished a list of the names and addresses of persons who contacted them before, during, or immediately following the convention to obtain either papers or information on their convention presentation; these people constituted the Requestor sample. Attendants were persons who attended the selected session and whose names were taken at these sessions by the staff of the Project on Scientific Information Exchange in Psychology.

Procedures and Instruments

The methodology of the present study follows that of earlier Project studies in attempting to obtain behavioral data on the communication activities of persons who had any contact with a selected sample of convention events.[2] A review of the procedures used in the present study and of the questionnaire instruments follows:

1) The first public notification as to the contents of the convention occurred in the latter part of July when the program issue of the American Psychologist and the Proceedings were published. Shortly before copies of the Proceedings were mailed, all Proceedings Authors received the first Author's questionnaire and a copy of a form on which to report the names of Requestors. This questionnaire obtained information in the time table of the various processes leading to the writing of the Proceedings papers, on the previous dissemination history of the contents of the paper, on the Author's plans for further dissemination of the contents of the paper, on his activities in the same area as that of the paper, and on his highest degree and most time-consuming work activities.

2) At the convention, each of the sessions in the sample was attended by one or two members of the staff of the Project on Scientific Information Exchange in Psychology. During the session, the staff member recorded the number of persons hearing each presentation, the manner in which the presentation was presented (that is, whether it was read or given without reference to text or notes) and the names of a sample of Attendants for that session.[3]

3) Following the convention, the second Author's questionnaire was sent to the Proceedings Authors, and they were requested to complete that questionnaire and to return the form for recording the names of Requestors. The second Author's questionnaire obtained information on the dissemination of the paper between the time the Proceedings was published and the convention, on the manner in which the session containing the Proceedings paper was managed, on problems created by that way of running the paper session, on the content of the convention presentation, on any modifications that resulted from the Authors' interaction with other convention attendants, and finally on whether the Author had met any persons with whom he planned to remain in contact.

The Requestor samples were taken from the form furnished by the Authors and they were sent questionnaires as the Authors returned the forms. Requestors were questioned on their highest degree, their work activities, the outcome of their requests to the Authors, the effect of the requested material on their work activities and the activities in their work to which the requested material was relevant, on their other contacts with the Authors, on the modification of their work as results of making the request and, finally, on their own activities in the same area as the paper they requested.

Attendants were surveyed from samples taken from the lists made by the staff of the Project at the time of the convention. The Attendants' questionnaire covered their degree, area of specialization and work activities, and their other contacts with the Authors of papers in the

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[1] Whenever the specific samples are referred to in the text, they are capitalized to indicate that the reference is to a group that is defined as described within this paragraph.

[2] APA-PSIEP Report #12, "Theoretical and Methodological Considerations in Undertaking Innovations in Scientific Information Exchange," Reports of the American Psychological Association's Project on Scientific Information Exchange in Psychology, Vol. 2, December 1965.

[3] The staff member attempted to obtain two persons per presentation in symposia and contributed paper sessions and to move about the room between papers to avoid sampling groups of friends sitting together, etc. In the discussion sessions a paper was passed around within each discussion group and persons were asked to supply their names and addresses. Generally, only one event was scheduled for the invited address sessions, and the staff member took the names and addresses of 5-10 persons in each session. A complete list of Attendants was compiled at the end of the convention so as to avoid surveying persons on more than one session.

session and with the contents of their papers. The questionnaire also covered Attendants' activities in the same area as the papers they had attended, any modifications resulting from hearing the papers or contacts with the Authors, whether they sought some continuing contact with any particular author, any scientific communication problems they encountered at the convention, whether they received any especially significant information because of attendance at the convention, and the identity of the convention event that furnished such information.

4) Authors of presentations that did not appear in the Proceedings received one questionnaire following the convention that covered the same ground as the two questionnaires the Proceedings Authors received before and after the convention. These Authors did not receive a requestor form but were asked instead to furnish the names and addresses of up to three persons who had sent in requests to them. Because of the unstructured nature of symposia and addresses, questionnaires to authors of such presentations included a lengthy section that determined the background of their convention presentation, including the amount and history of any research summarized therein.

Rates of Response to the Questionnaire Surveys and the Respondent Groups

Table I presents data on the response to the surveys of various samples. In this table, respondents have been placed in the groups which are most frequently compared within the body of the report. The Authors of symposium presentations and invited addresses constitute such small samples that they are combined. Because of the method used to generate the samples and the small number of persons that fall into these samples, Requestors of symposium presentations and of invited addresses are combined. An additional criterion has been used to divide the sample of Attendants. A sizable percentage of the Proceedings-paper sessions were organized as discussion groups. Attendants of these sessions are therefore designated as Discussion Attendants and are actually a portion of those persons attending sessions based upon papers published in the Proceedings.

For simplicity, the respondent groups are referred to in the body of the report as follows: Proceedings (P) Authors, NonProceedings (NP) Authors, Symposium and Address (S & A) Authors; Proceedings (P) Requestors, NonProceedings (NP) Requestors, Symposium and Address (S & A) Requestors; Proceedings (P) Attendants, Discussion (D) Attendants (note these persons are attending sessions based upon papers appearing in the published Proceedings), NonProceedings (NP) Attendants, Symposium (S) Attendants, and Address (A) Attendants.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENT GROUPS

The 1966 study of the convention and Proceedings yielded results on the characteristics of the various samples comparable to those obtained in earlier Project studies. Briefly, respondent groups order themselves with Authors highest, Requestors second, and Attendants third in educational level and scientific activity. Among the Author samples, the Symposium and Address Authors, as the authors of invited presentations, are the most senior and have the highest educational levels.

Educational Status

Table II presents data on the highest academic degrees of the respondents. The majority of all samples held the doctorate; the Author samples as a group had the highest percentages of PhD's and the Attendant samples as a group had the lowest. The combined samples of Symposium and Address Authors had the highest percentage (92%) of PhD's among all respondents, and Proceedings Authors and NonProceedings Authors had approximately equal percentages (88% and 86%, respectively). Almost three quarters of Requestor samples as a group held the doctorate. Among the Attendant samples, those at symposium presentations and invited addresses had the highest percentages (62% and 70%, respectively) with PhD's, and Proceedings Attendants had the next highest percentage (60%). Fifty-six percent of the NonProceedings Attendants and 54% of the Discussion Attendants had PhD's. All Author and Requestor samples and the Address Attendants exceeded the percentage (65%) of the APA membership holding doctorates.

Symposium and Address Authors had the earliest median year (1952) for receipt of their highest degree and Address Attendants received their highest degree in the next earliest median year (1957). NonProceedings Authors had the next earliest median year (1959). Among the entire Author sample, Proceedings Authors had the latest median year (1962). Proceedings Attendants had the latest median year (1963) among all samples of respondents. Symposium Attendants, NonProceedings Attendants, and Discussion Attendants received their highest degree in the median year of 1960. Proceedings Requestors and NonProceedings Requestors received their highest degree in the same median year, 1962; Symposium and Address Requestors had a median date of degree one year earlier. With the exception of Symposium and Address Authors and Address Attendants, the median date of the highest academic degree are more recent than the median for the APA membership of about 1957.

Highest-Degree Specialties

All samples except Proceedings Authors were asked to name the specialty in which they received their highest academic degree. Table III displays the data on the highest-degree specialties of these respondents.[4] Specialties of Proceedings Authors were ascertained from the Divisional sponsorship of their papers.

The highest-degree specialties in psychology named by the most substantial percentages of any group of respondents were: clinical; experimental and physiological; social and psycholinguistics; and statistics and psychometrics. By far the greatest percentage (30%) of Symposium and Address Authors named clinical psychology as their specialty. On the other hand, the specialties of NonProceedings Authors were widely distributed over several areas of psychology. The highest percentage (16%) of NonProceedings Authors had their specialties in experimental and physiological psychology, an equal percentage (14%) had their specialties in social psychology and psycholinguistics, and statistics and psychometrics; 12% had their specialty in clinical psychology. While there were no data on the specialties in which Proceedings Authors were trained, some idea of their current area of specialization could be gathered from the Divisional sponsorship of their papers in the published Proceedings. Over one half of the 133 Authors in the sample presented papers in experimental and physiological psychology; 28% in clinical psychology; 14% in educational psychology; and 4% in counseling psychology.

Proceedings Requestors and Symposium and Address Requestors named clinical psychology in greater percentages (26% and 31%, respectively) than named other specialties, but the highest percentage (16%) of NonProceedings Requestors named social psychology and psycholinguistics and the next highest (12%) named clinical psychology.

Symposium and Address Attendants as a combined group named clinical psychology more frequently (30%) than named other specialties. Symposium Attendants, however, named clinical psychology in a much higher percentage (33%) than Address Attendants (19%) – reflecting the sponsorship or joint sponsorship by Division 12 of about half of the Symposium sessions covered, compared with only one fifth of the Address sessions jointly sponsored by Division 12. The highest percentage (33%) of Proceedings Attendants named experimental and physiological psychology as their highest-degree specialty – and this percentage was over twice as great as that for any other group of Attendants naming that specialty. However, in line with the sponsorship of the discussion sessions by Division 12, Discussion Attendants named clinical psychology as their specialty by the highest percentage (44%) of all samples of respondents. NonProceedings Attendants named statistics and psychometrics in a higher percentage (15%) than named any other specialty.

Scientific and Professional Activities

Table IV shows the percentages of respondents who ranked their scientific and professional activities first or second in terms of time consumption. With the exception of Discussion Attendants, the majority of whom ranked clinical work as most time-consuming, the highest percentages of all other samples of respondents most frequently ranked research and teaching as the first and second most time-consuming activities. Comparing the data in this study with the study of the 1965 Proceedings, we find that the Proceedings Authors ranked their activities in terms of time consumption in substantially the same percentages. NonProceedings Authors, however, named clinical work in a much lower percentage (4%) than the percentage (20%) of the Control Authors in the 1965 study, presumably reflecting the attempt to effect a match between Proceedings and Control papers in the 1965 study. Attendants at Proceedings papers in the present study ranked clinical work as time-consuming in a much lower percentage (10%) than in 1965 (22%).

Proceedings Authors and NonProceedings Authors had the highest percentages (75% each) of all respondents who ranked research as their first or second most time-consuming activity; Proceedings and NonProceedings Requestors had the next highest percentages (72% and 70%, respectively) who ranked research in this way; and these were followed by Proceedings and NonProceedings Attendants, of whom 66% and 57%, respectively, ranked research as first or second most time-consuming. Although the highest percentages of all Symposia and Address samples also named research as time-consuming, consistently lower percentages of them —Authors (59%), Requestors (58%), Symposium Attendants (40%), and Address Attendants (45%)— than the Proceedings or NonProceedings samples ranked research in this way.

Higher percentages of Symposium and Address Authors than other Author samples ranked administrative work (33%), and writing and editing (19%) as first or second most time-consuming.

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[4] In general, the pattern of highest-degree specialties of Requestors and Attendants for symposia and invited addresses more closely resembled that of the Authors of such presentations than in other samples.

Compared with all other samples (Discussion Attendants excepted), a considerably higher percentage (34%) of Symposium Attendants named clinical work as time-consuming.

The highest percentage (54%) of Discussion Attendants ranked clinical work first or second in terms of time consumption. The next highest percentage (47%) of these Attendants named research.

SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION BASED UPON THE CONVENTION PRESENTATIONS AND THE PUBLISHED PROCEEDINGS

The Contents and Timing of Principal Stages in the Development of Symposium Presentations and Invited Addresses

In order to understand earlier findings[5] on the importance of symposia and addresses in supplying the information sought at an APA convention and to be able to compare such presentations with contributed papers, the Authors of symposia and addresses were asked to report on the nature of the main contents of their presentations and on the history of the research they reported in their presentations. Table V shows the nature of the research work that led to these Authors' presentations and summarizes the median number of months prior to the convention when such work was begun and when it could be reported. Almost a quarter of the Symposium and Address Authors gave a report of a laboratory or field study they had personally conducted or on which they had collaborated with others. They had begun the research approximately 21-24 months prior to the convention and completed the research to the point of being able to give a detailed informal report of the results and their interpretations to a group of colleagues about 5-8 months before the convention.

One fifth of these Authors (20%) reported that their research was a review or synthesis of a series of studies they had personally conducted or on which they had collaborated. They began research on the earliest studies of the series about 6 years before the convention and began research on the most recent of the studies about a year before the convention (9-12 months). The approximate median date at which these Authors estimated that the most recent study in the series had reached a stage at which they could give a detailed informal report was 5-8 months before the convention.

Among the 11% of these Authors who made a review or synthesis of a series of studies in which they had conducted or collaborated on only a portion of the studies, the approximate median date for beginning research work on the earliest of their own studies was again about 6 years earlier (72-75 months) – the same as for those who conducted an entire series of studies. However, the date when they began research work on the most recent of their studies within the series was about 4 months earlier (mdn interval = May-August 1965) than for those who had conducted an entire series and the date when research work on the most recent study was completed was about 4 months later (mdn interval = May-August 1966). Finally, the same percentage (11%) of Symposium and Address Authors gave a review or a synthesis of a series of studies in which they had not participated at all as active researchers.

The highest percentage (34%) of Symposium and Address Authors gave a report that did not fit into any of the categories included on the questionnaire and described above. Because such a surprisingly high percentage of these Authors found no way of relating their work to a specific study or a review of a study, the attempt to ascertain the content of their research and the timing of the principal stages in its development proved largely unsuccessful. Eleven of the 24 Authors who failed to categorize their presentations reported on some type of clinical work, three described facilities for research, and two dealt with the role of the history of psychology in the university curriculum; the work reported by the remainder was widely distributed across areas of specialization. The typical report categorized by the author as falling into this "other" category seems to cover some broad theoretical issue or to be a "thought piece" taking off from a clinical experience. Despite the apparent discursiveness of these presentations, they had been disseminated prior to the convention in various forms about as frequently as other symposium and address presentations. They were less frequently scheduled for later publication than symposium and address presentations dealing with the author's research (80% for studies; 79% for reviews of research including author's; 61%, "other") – but slightly more frequently so scheduled than reviews not touching upon the author's research (56%).

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[5] APA-PSIEP Report #4, "Convention Attendants and Their Use of the Convention as a Source of Scientific Information," Reports of the American Psychological Association's Project on Scientific Information Exchange in Psychology, Vol. 1, December 1963.

Timing of the Principal Stages in the Development of Proceedings Papers and NonProceedings Papers

Authors of Proceedings papers began the research work on their papers (see Table V) at a median date of January, 1965 (17-20 months prior to the convention) – almost 4 months later than the median date when work was begun by Authors of symposium presentations and invited addresses who reported on a laboratory experiment or field study. However, the median date on which Proceedings Authors felt they could have given a rather complete report on their work was almost 4 months earlier: September, 1965 (9-12 months prior to convention). These Authors began writing the first draft of the manuscript for their papers at a median interval of 4-8 months prior to convention.

The median interval on which NonProceedings Authors began work that led to a specific paper (see Table V) was May-August, 1965 – over 4 months later than Proceedings Authors began such work. The median interval at which the work had reached a stage that they could have given a rather complete informal presentation of the main contents of the paper was January-May, 1966 – almost 4 months later than the date estimated for the same kind of report by Proceedings Authors. One third of these Authors reported that the work on their paper was not completed by the time of the convention.

The Proceedings Authors' earlier beginning of the research work that led to their presentation, the earlier date at which they could make an informal report of their research, and the percentage (33%) of the NonProceedings Authors who reported that the research work on their presentation was incomplete at the time of the convention all contrasted with the 1965 trial in which Proceedings and NonProceedings Authors arrived at the same stage at about the same times. The 1965 trial of Proceedings may have caused Authors planning Proceedings publication to adjust their research schedules to meet the deadline with time to spare.

Dissemination of Main Contents of Convention Presentations

Prior to Convention. In general, considerably higher percentages of Symposium and Address Authors than other Author samples reported that the main contents of their presentations had been given in one or more oral forms and had appeared in written form as a book or part of a book. Proceedings Authors reported more frequently than other Author samples the previous appearance of their work in a dissertation or thesis, and NonProceedings Authors reported in a higher percentage the appearance of their work in a technical report.

Table VI shows the percentages of Authors who reported the dissemination of the main contents of their papers in oral or written form prior to the convention. Over one half (51%) of the Symposium and Address Authors reported that the main contents of their presentation had appeared in a form other than as a convention presentation, and they reported equally frequently (30%) that it had appeared in written form and oral form. Those presentations whose contents were in written form had appeared from 1962 to 1965 and the greatest percentage (17%) of these Authors reported they were published as a book or part of a book and only 3% that they were published as a dissertation or thesis. The oral presentations had been made between 1962 and 1965, but the majority had been made in 1965 and the highest percentages of these were presented at an invited conference (10%), at colloquia inside and outside the author's employing institution (13%), and on "other" occasions (10%).

Almost one half (47%) of the Proceedings Authors reported that the main contents of their papers had appeared in a form other than as a convention presentation prior to the convention. Of the 32% who reported they appeared in written form, none reported publication as a book or part of a book; the greatest percentage (26%) reported publication as a dissertation or thesis – a pattern quite different from that of Symposium and Address Authors. Less than 20% of the Proceedings Authors had presented the contents of their papers previously in oral form. Over a third (39%) of Proceedings Authors had sent out a median of 7-9 copies of prepublication copies or preprints of their Proceedings paper. In addition, when questioned following the convention, 10% of Proceedings Authors reported that the contents of their paper had appeared between July 1966, when the Proceedings was published, and the time of the APA convention in September 1966. Six percent reported the contents appeared in written form, 2% that they appeared in oral form.

Forty-one percent of the NonProceedings Authors reported that the main contents of their presentations had appeared in a form other than as a convention presentation. Of these, 37% had appeared in written form and 16% had been presented orally. The highest percentage (22%) in written form were as technical reports; 16% appeared in an unspecified form; 12% in a dissertation or thesis; but none had appeared as a book or part of a book.

The Presentation at the Convention. In describing what happened at the session in which their papers were scheduled, almost one half (46%) of the Proceedings Authors reported that

they presented their own papers; about a quarter (26%) that the paper session was divided into discussion groups, each group surrounding the author(s) of a single paper; and 29% that they gave short summaries of their paper and then questions followed from the floor. Over three quarters of the Proceedings Authors reported that their presentation (and/or discussion) covered material not contained in the published paper. Almost 30% included related experiments and more data, and 10% included a discussion of theoretical aspects and background, gave a more complete introduction and discussion, or described more implications. The Proceedings Authors attracted an average of 32 attendants. Staff members attended 18 discussion sessions surrounding Proceedings Authors; the average number of persons attending each discussion was 16. NonProceedings Authors attracted approximately 56 attendants in the sessions covered. Symposia and invited addresses attracted many more attendants; the average number hearing each author was 153.

Planned Dissemination. The plans of Authors for the publication of the main contents of their presentations after the convention indicate the effect that the publication of their papers in the Proceedings had on the future publication plans of Proceedings Authors. As in the earlier study of the 1965 Proceedings, considerably lower percentages of Proceedings Authors than NonProceedings Authors planned to publish their convention papers, the largest reductions occurring with regard to journal articles and technical reports.

Publication plans for the content of convention papers appear in Table VII. Over two thirds (69%) of the Symposium and Address Authors had specific plans to publish the main contents of their presentations. About one half (49%) planned publication as a journal article and 30% planned publication in a book or part of a book. The median date at which they began or planned to begin writing their presentation for publication was 4 months prior to the convention, and their actual or planned median date for submitting the contents of the presentation for publication was just after the convention (1-4 months). About 30% had no specific current plans for publishing the main contents of their paper; 20% planned some future publication in combination with other work; 10% had no such plans. For those who had no specific plans for publication, but who expected some future publication in combination with other work, the median time of submission for publication was estimated as 12 months following the convention. The highest percentages named additional material (7%), further research in the same area (3%), and more complete data and more analysis (3%) as the nature of the additional work; 14% named a journal and 10% named a book as the likely medium of publication.

Sixty-eight percent of the sample of Proceedings Authors had specific plans for publishing the main contents of their paper; 65% did not plan to submit a version identical to the Proceedings paper. Among the principal changes they planned to make, the highest percentage (21%) named the inclusion of related experiments and more data; the next highest (17%), more detailed analysis of data, interpretation, and cross-validation; and the next highest percentage after that (14%), more complete introduction, discussion, and implications. The highest percentage (62%) among those with specific plans for publication planned to prepare a journal article. The median time at which they began or planned to begin writing up the main contents of their paper was 4 months prior to the convention; the actual or expected median time of submission for publication was just after the convention (1-4 months).

Thirty percent of the Proceedings Authors had no specific plans for publication of the main contents of their paper; 18% expected some future publication in combination with other work, 12% had no such plans. The highest percentage (12%) planned to submit for publication a journal article and the next highest percentage (11%) planned to include additional related material and more data. The median date on which they expected to submit for publication was 1-4 months after the convention. Fourteen percent of the Proceedings Authors with no specific current plans to publish stated that the publication of their papers in the Proceedings had an effect on their decision not to publish immediately and the highest percentage (10%) stated that "Proceedings publication was enough."

NonProceedings Authors had the highest percentage (86%) among all Author samples who planned specifically for future publication of the main contents of their convention presentations. The highest percentage (80%) expected the material to be published in a journal article and 22% named a technical report as the format of publication. The median time at which these Authors began or planned to begin writing their material for publication and their actual or expected time of submission for publication was the same: 1-4 months after the convention. Fourteen percent of NonProceedings Authors had no current and specific plans for publication; of these, 10% anticipated some future publication in combination with other work; 4% had no plans whatsoever (an additional 2% of NP Authors failed to complete the question). Those who planned publication in combination with other work named additional material, a replication of the study and more complete data and more analysis as the nature of the additional work; and a scientific

journal as the likely medium for publication. The estimated median time of submission for publication was 4-8 months after the convention.

Requests for Convention Presentations and the Outcome of Such Requests

The Proceedings Authors had a median number of 7-9 requests (N=112) for copies of their presentations and they distributed an average of 25 copies of their convention papers in addition to copies given out to persons who specifically requested copies (the majority of Proceedings Authors reported that the former were persons on the author's own personal distribution list). About 24% of the Proceedings Authors also sent out a few copies of another report that contained the contents of their manuscript and slightly fewer sent specific information sought by requestors.

In reporting on the relevancy of the paper requested to their work activities, by far the highest percentages of Requestors of each category of papers named research: 78% of Non-Proceedings Requestors; 73% of Proceedings Requestors; and 49% of Symposium and Address Requestors. The next highest percentages of NonProceedings Requestors (18%) and Proceedings Requestors (14%) named teaching, but the next highest percentage (23%) of Symposium and Address Requestors named clinical work as their activity to which the paper was most relevant.

In inquiries to the Author sample about their papers, nearly all (98%) Requestors asked for a copy of the paper itself. Over two thirds (67%) of the entire Requestor sample made their inquiry following the convention, about one quarter (24%) made it prior to the convention, and only 7% made it at the convention itself, but a somewhat lower percentage (15%) of Symposium and Address Requestors than other Requestors made their inquiry before the convention and a somewhat higher percentage (77%) inquired after the convention. When Requestors were asked about the outcome of their request for a copy of the presentation, almost one half (47%) of all Requestors reported they had both received and used a report of the research; about a third (34%) that they had received a report but had not had time to refer to it; and 13% that they had received neither a copy of the article nor any other report of the work. Proceedings Requestors reported the lowest percentage (9%) of Requestors not having received a copy of the article or any other report; NonProceedings Requestors had the highest percentage (20%) among all Requestors for non-receipt of the requested material.

Requestors' Interactions with Authors in Addition to Requesting a Copy of the Paper

Almost 30% of the entire Requestor sample had had or planned to have interactions with the author of the presentation instead of, or in addition to, requesting a report of the content of a particular paper. There were minor differences on this measure among groups (31%, P Requestors; 28%, S & A Requestors; and 24%, NP Requestors). Table VIII shows the types and purposes of such interactions. A higher percentage (13%) of Proceedings Requestors than other Requestors reported that the purpose of their contact with the author that had already occurred was to request reports of his future work, and a higher percentage (14%) also planned to contact the author for this purpose. With that exception, the percentages of Requestors naming each purpose for having had or having planned interactions with authors were small and roughly equal across the Requestor groups.

About one third (35%) of the entire Requestor sample had correspondence with the author of the paper following the convention. The contact that the next highest percentage (19%) of the entire Requestor sample had with authors was in attending the convention session at which the paper was presented or discussed, but a much higher percentage (34%) of Symposium and Address Requestors than other Requestor samples had this kind of contact and a considerably higher percentage (15%) of these Requestors than other Requestor samples met with the author at the end of the session. Another difference in the percentages of Requestors who reported various types of contacts with authors was in the slightly higher percentage (18%) of Proceedings Requestors than Symposium and Address Requestors (11%) and of NonProceedings Requestors (14%) who reported correspondence with the author prior to the convention.

Attendants' Interactions with Authors and with the Content of the Author's Presentation

The persons sampled in the convention sessions, i.e., the various Attendant groups, had a wide range of interactions with the Authors and with the content of their presentations before, during, and following the convention. This section describes these interactions and is intended to lay a baseline for later examining the effects of the convention presentation on the Attendants' work. While Attendants are present at the time of presentation, their reading of convention presentations and other contacts with the presentations are critical to the cumulative effect of the presentation and to the author's work upon their own work.

Attendants' Reading of Convention Presentations. Attendants were asked to report on whether they had read any of the papers presented at the sessions they attended (Table IX).

Twelve percent of Symposium Attendants read a written version of at least one of the presentations, about an equal percentage (6% and 7%, respectively) doing such reading before and after the convention. A somewhat lower percentage (8%) of Address Attendants read a written version of the address – 6% before the convention, 4% following the convention. In contrast, over one half of the Proceedings Attendants read a written version of at least one of the papers in the session they attended – 25% having done so before the convention when such reading would assist in planning for convention attendance and interaction with authors and 39% read a written version after the convention. About one third of the NonProceedings Attendants read a written version of at least one of the papers in greater percentages after the convention (22%) than before (15%). By far a greater percentage (78%) of Attendants at discussion sessions than Attendants at paper sessions read a written version of the paper presented at the session and, like Proceedings and NonProceedings Attendants, a greater percentage of them read the paper after (44%) rather than before the convention (39%).

Of particular interest is the lower amount of reading by Attendants of the published Proceedings prior to the convention than after it. This fact is probably a consequence of the smaller distribution of the Proceedings prior to the convention and affects events occurring at and subsequent to the convention. A second finding of importance arises in the data on Discussion Attendants. Apparently this type of session motivates Attendants to be both diligent in preparing to attend the session and to have sufficiently greater interest following the session to pursue further interactions with the author and to read the Proceedings paper.

Attendants' Interactions with Authors. Table X shows the types and purposes of the Attendants' interactions with Authors relative to the convention presentations and the total number of Attendants in each group planning or having contact with at least one author in the session attended. The more striking findings to emerge in these data are the distinctive patterns of purposes offered for the Discussion Attendants' interaction with Authors and the frequent and diverse types of interactions they actually had or planned to have with Authors. Among the remaining groups, there were relatively small differences (32% to 44%) in the percentage of persons having or planning contact with at least one author in the session and in the purposes and types of contact. The most common reason for Discussion Attendants contacting the author was to clarify some point in his reported research (46%); in all other groups the most common purpose was to request a copy of the paper. The most frequent type of contact, for all Attendant groups except Discussion Attendants, was correspondence following the convention. The Discussion Attendants, as one might expect, most frequently contacted the author by a question from the floor of the session.

One difference among the Attendant groups should be noted: Proceedings, NonProceedings, and Symposium Attendants were sampled in sessions containing many presentations, not all of which would be of great interest to them. In contrast, Address and Discussion Attendants usually attended a single event (there were a few sessions scheduling double invited addresses) that they had chosen as being of interest to them. Therefore, when percentage data are based upon total numbers of persons hearing presentations, the percentages of Proceedings, NonProceedings, and Symposium Attendants who contacted authors may be low because of their forced attendance of presentations following or preceding those presentations in which they were primarily interested.

The large average number of attendants at address sessions (153) would be expected to inhibit informal interactions. However, Address Attendants surprisingly report a greater amount of activity than any other Attendants except Discussion Attendants in the convention session, and a greater amount of this activity than in other groups except Discussion Attendants was directed toward substantive issues, clarifying points in the reported research, or requesting information not in the report.

Questions to Proceedings and NonProceedings Authors from the Floor of the Convention Session

Additional data on the amount of interaction with the authors in the session were obtained by the Project staff monitoring Proceedings and NonProceedings sessions. In each session, the number of questions directed to each author was counted; Table XI presents these data and data for the control group in the 1965 trial of the Proceedings (APA-PSIEP Report #16, "Innovations in Scientific Communication in Psychology"). Apparently the very limited distribution of the 1966 Proceedings prior to the convention reduced this measure of interaction virtually to a control level – all three groups of Authors having nearly identical distributions in terms of the number of questions they received from the floor of the session.

RESPONDENTS' INVOLVEMENT IN SUBJECT-MATTER AREA OF PRESENTATIONS

Table XII shows the activities in which the respondents were involved in the subject-matter areas of the presentations at the sessions sampled in the study. The table shows the nature and extent of each group's involvement both prior to and at the time of the convention. As previously found in earlier convention studies, Authors tended to report the greatest involvement in the area of the presentation, and Attendants were the least active. The overall percentages (not shown in the table) of NonProceedings Requestors and Attendants who reported any previous or current activity in the area of the paper were greater than those of other groups of Requestors and Attendants.

All groups of respondents most frequentiy reported involvement in research activity. NonProceedings Authors and Requestors were more active than other Author or Requestor groups in conducting research both before and at the time of the convention; Address and Discussion Attendants reported more activity in conducting research than other Attendant groups. Symposium and Address Authors and Requestors were more active in clinical or applied work at the time of the convention than other Author or Requestor groups, but Discussion Attendants (in line with Division 12 sponsorship of the sessions) were more active among Attendant groups in clinical or applied work.

Although Symposium and Address Authors were slightly more active prior to the convention than other Authors in publication of a journal article, NonProceedings Authors reported more activity than other Author groups in preparing an article for publication at the time of the convention. Discussion Attendants were more active than other Attendant groups in being currently involved in preparing a manuscript for publication.

Authors

Almost two thirds (65%) of the Symposium and Address Authors had previously conducted research in the same subject-matter area as their presentation and over one half (55%) of them had made an oral presentation in the subject-matter area at a regional or national convention or had published a journal article. Thirty-one percent had made some other type of report and only 10% had done a thesis or dissertation in the area. Over half (51%) of them were currently conducting research in the area of their presentation, 32% were planning to conduct research, and 31% were preparing a manuscript for a journal article. About a quarter of these Authors were involved in clinical or applied work, or directing or supervising research in the area; almost 40% were teaching a course in it.

Before the convention, 68% of Proceedings Authors reported they had previously conducted research in the same subject-matter area as their presentation; the next highest percentage (41%) reported involvement in publication of a journal article. Like the Symposium and Address Authors, few (13%) reported having done a thesis or dissertation in the area. After the convention, two thirds of the Proceedings Authors reported that they were currently conducting research; one half reported they were preparing a manuscript for a journal article, and 39% that they were planning to conduct research in the area.

NonProceedings Authors had the highest percentage (88%) among all Author samples of those who had previously conducted research on the same subject as their convention paper. Over half (55%) had made an oral presentation in the same area at a national or regional convention, almost half (49%) had published a journal article in the area, and 29% had made some other type of report. In contrast with percentages of Authors of other kinds of papers, a higher percentage (20%) of NonProceedings Authors had done their thesis or dissertation in the area. Among their current activities, the highest percentage (73%) of NonProceedings Authors were conducting research, and the next highest percentage (59%) were preparing a manuscript for a journal article in the same subject-matter area as their presentation. Almost half (49%) were planning to conduct research in the area.

Requestors

Over three quarters of the NonProceedings Requestors had been or were active in the same area of work described in the paper requested; a slightly lower percentage (68%) of Proceedings Requestors indicated activity in the same area, and an even lower percentage (58%) of Symposium and Address Requestors did so. Although Requestors of all types of presentations reported in higher percentages than in other activities their previous involvement in conducting research, NonProceedings Requestors had a substantially higher percentage (62%) so involved. A higher percentage (23%) of Proceedings Requestors and NonProceedings Requestors (22%) than Symposium and Address Requestors (8%) had previously made an oral presentation in the same subject-matter area at a regional or national convention, and higher percentages of Proceedings

Requestors (14%) and NonProceedings Requestors (20%) than Symposium and Address Requestors (2%) had done a thesis or dissertation in the area. Over twice as many NonProceedings Requestors (54%) and Proceedings Requestors (49%) than Symposium and Address Requestors (23%) were currently conducting research in the same area as the presentation. Thirty-seven percent of the Symposium and Address Requestors were currently involved in clinical or applied work – a higher percentage than were involved in any other way and than other types of Requestors. About a quarter of the entire Requestor sample were preparing a manuscript for journal publication and over one third were planning to conduct research. It is noteworthy that, whereas a higher percentage (20%) of NonProceedings Requestors than Proceedings Requestors (14%) had previously done their dissertation or thesis in the area of work covered in the paper, a higher percentage (12%) of Proceedings Requestors were currently involved in a dissertation or thesis in the area.

Attendants

Sixty-nine percent of the Symposium Attendants and 70% of the Address Attendants reported current or former activity in the same area of work described in the presentations. Consistently higher percentages of Address Attendants than Symposium Attendants had been active in all previous reported activities and, with one exception, considerably higher percentages of Address Attendants were currently active in all kinds of reported activities in the area of the presentation. The only kind of activity in which equivalent percentages (17%) of Symposium Attendants and Address Attendants (16%) were active was involvement in clinical or applied work in the area.

Seventy-one percent of the Proceedings Attendants were or had been active in the same area of work described in the presentation. Twenty-two percent had previously conducted research in the area, but less than 7% had made an oral presentation at a convention, published an article, or done a dissertation or thesis in the area. Fourteen percent of these Attendants were currently active in conducting research or teaching a course in the area; only 4% were involved in clinical or applied work.

Seventy-eight percent of the NonProceedings Attendants were or had been active in the same area as the presentation. Three times as many of them (21%) had previously conducted research in the area than had been involved in any other activity. Slightly higher percentages of these Attendants were currently conducting research (14%), planning to conduct research (16%), or involved in clinical or applied work (13%) than in other types of activities.

Although a somewhat lower overall percentage (66%) of Discussion Attendants than other Attendant groups were or had been active in the same area as the presentation, greater percentages of them tended toward activity in most types of involvement than other Attendant groups. Exceptions to this were the higher percentages of Address Attendants than Discussion Attendants involved in making an oral presentation, publishing a journal article, or currently planning to conduct research in the area. The percentage (41%) of Discussion Attendants who had previously been active in conducting research in the area was considerably higher than that of other Attendant groups.

MODIFICATIONS OF SCIENTIFIC WORK RESULTING FROM CONVENTION PRESENTATIONS AND THE INTERACTIONS SURROUNDING SUCH PRESENTATIONS

An earlier study (APA-PSIEP Report #12, "Theoretical and Methodological Considerations in Undertaking Innovations in Scientific Information Exchange") showed that it was possible to make two broad generalizations about the occurrence of modification as the result of the interactions surrounding the convention participants and their presentations. First, the type of activities that the convention attendant undertakes to make contact with the author and his presentation can be broadly divided into more active, as e.g., both requesting a report and attending the session at which the presentation based on the report was given, and less active, as e.g., merely sitting through the convention presentation. Persons who have undertaken the more active types of contacts generally tend to be more likely to modify their ongoing work activities in the area of the presentation (APA-PSIEP Report #12, p. 157). Second, attendants who were active in research in the same area as the presentation were more likely to find a portion of the presentation of value to them and more likely to modify their ongoing activities in the area of the presentation (APA-PSIEP Report #12, p. 162 ff.).

Several findings in that report and in a subsequent report (APA-PSIEP Report #16, "Innovations in Scientific Communication in Psychology") diverge from these generalizations. First of all, the Authors respondent group was reasonably high in terms of modifications in new work in the area of the presentation and in planning to start new work in the areas of the presentation, but rather low in the modification of research currently being conducted (APA-PSIEP Report

#12). In contrast, both Authors groups in APA-PSIEP Report #16 were relatively low in reporting modifications in their work compared with other respondent groups. These findings are of interest because, in general, the Author respondent groups are the most actively engaged in research and take a most active part in the convention interaction, or, at least, are likely to have a great number of queries directed toward them whatever their own participation may be. APA-PSIEP Report #16 did not report a separate analysis of the Attendants of discussion sessions. As already seen in earlier portions of the present report, persons in this respondent group were especially active in interacting with the author and the data for these persons are accordingly of particular interest in terms of gaining a better understanding of the basis of modification in scientific work.

Data on the modifications in the respondents' work activities are presented and discussed in three sections below. In the first section, the data are related to the respondents' ongoing activities in a series of flow charts comparable to those used in APA-PSIEP Reports #12 and #16. The second section describes the number of persons modifying their work activities and the nature of the modifications. The third section attempts an analysis of the factors associated with modifications in the Requestor and Attendant groups.

Modifications of the Respondents Ongoing Work Activities in the Same Area as the Presentation

Symposium and Address Respondent Groups. Figure 1 presents the data on the respondent groups involved with the selected symposia and invited addresses. It is evident that the groups most frequently modifying their ongoing activities were the Authors. These persons are very frequently engaged in ongoing activities in the same area of presentation and in each activity report a higher percentage of modifications than any other Symposium and Address respondent group. The only other cases in which 20% or more of the persons engaged in an activity in a respondent group report modifications are the Symposium Attendants doing clinical and applied work, the Address Attendants conducting research and the Address Attendants involved in clinical and applied work. Reading of the open-end responses as to the nature of the modifications suggests that the high percentage of Symposium and Address Authors reporting modification in research planning was the result of being stimulated to undertake an entirely new study by the discovery of a new technique or procedure in that area of interest. The wording of the questionnaire item would not generally permit a determination of status of the persons whose interactions with the authors led to modification, but in several instances Authors indicated that a modification was the result of Authors' interacting with one another.

Proceedings Respondent Groups. Figure 2 displays the data on modification of ongoing activities for the respondent groups who were involved in those interactions surrounding papers published in the convention Proceedings. The most striking feature of the figure is the high percentage of modification in most ongoing activities which occurred among Attendants of discussion sessions. A high percentage of Proceedings Authors (39%) were planning to conduct research and 39% of these persons modified their plans. High percentages of the persons planning to conduct research and involved in applied work among the Proceedings Requestors also planned to modify their work in the area of the presentation. As already mentioned, the Discussion Attendants reported a large number of modifications; however, the number of modifications in currently conducted research is the same as that for the Proceedings Attendants (17% in each case). Nevertheless, the most interesting finding is, despite the smallness of the group, the high percentage of Discussion Attendants modifying some aspect of their work in the area of the presentations.

NonProceedings Respondent Groups. Figure 3 presents data on the modification of ongoing activities for the NonProceedings respondent group. This figure shows the high percentage of Authors, as compared to other NonProceedings groups, that report modifications in their ongoing work. These modifications are reported both in currently conducted research (27% of authors so engaged) and in planned research (36% of authors so engaged). Convention interactions apparently also have a substantial effect on NonProceedings Attendants' current research (26% modifying) and on their plans to conduct research (15% modifying).

Some Comparisons Among 1965 and 1966 Proceedings Respondent Groups and Control Respondent Groups. Figures 4 and 5 present data on the 1965 trial of the Proceedings that are comparable to the data on the 1966 trial of the Proceedings as presented in Figures 2 and 3. With regard to the 1965 Proceedings data (Figure 4), it is evident that the points at which most modification occurred – Proceedings Authors planning to conduct research, Proceedings Requestors planning to conduct research and being involved in clinical and applied work – are in three cases the same as the points at which most modifications occurred in the Proceedings respondents group in the 1966 trial. (There were a considerable number of modifications in the ongoing activities of the Immediate Reader group of the 1965 trial. However, no surveys could

be made of a comparable group in the 1966 trial.) The 1965 Control groups show a low percentage of modifications relative to the NonProceedings respondent group in the 1966 trial. The only substantial percentage of modifications occurred among the Control Requestors planning to conduct research; 23% of requestors reporting this activity planned to modify their research. As pointed out in the report of the 1965 trial, no substantial differences were found between the Attendants of the Proceedings presentations and the Attendants of the Control presentations in terms of modifications of work. This finding was discussed in the original report of the study (APA-PSIEP Report #16) and seemed to reflect two facts: first, the effects of the amount of reading which occurred among Proceedings Attendants (if the attendant read the presentation, he was more likely to make modifications than were Control Attendants; if he failed to read the presentation, he was less likely) and second, there was a very high degree of interaction and discussion in some of the Control sessions sampled in new APA Divisions. In the 1966 trial the Discussion Attendants were clearly superior to NonProceedings Attendants, but no special advantage accrued to Proceedings Attendants in terms of the percentage modifying their work as a result of the interactions surrounding those presentations of Proceedings papers which they attended.

In general, these data tend to support the two generalizations made in APA-PSIEP Report #12. Figures 1 through 3 are similar in showing relatively high percentages of modifications among the Authors groups, who are both active in the area of the presentation and in the interactions at the convention. The only other group that is outstanding in terms of percentage of modifications in its ongoing work activities are the Discussion Attendants, who were especially interactive with Authors in the type of session they attended at the convention.

The Frequency and Type of Modification in Respondent Groups. The flow charts presented in Figures 1 through 5 frequently deal with very small N's and permit the repeated counting of single individuals. To correct this bias in presentation, the total percentage of persons modifying their work in each respondent group and the types of modifications they reported is presented in Table XIII. This table differs from tables in earlier reports which describe the types of modifications by attemtping to use broader content categories to give an idea of the nature of the message leading the respondent to make modifications in his research.

Generally, the modifications were of two general types. In the first type, the person reports that the interactions led him to change some sort of perspective on a problem or to consider a new approach to his research or theoretical position. The other type of exchange that can be easily distinguished in the respondents' completion of these questions is one in which a specified change occurred in some particular activities. Examples include changing research procedures, adding material to a manuscript, changing a clinical procedure, reorganizing a course, adding the findings from a study to a course.

Table XIII generally categorizes the modification and presents the total percentage of persons in each respondent group reporting modification in the area of the presentations. It is evident that, of all respondent groups, Authors most frequently modify their work as a result of the interactions surrounding their presentation. The types of modifications they most frequently report are changes in research method or design, changes in manuscript currently being prepared, and unspecified general changes in research. There is little pattern as to the types of modification reported by the other respondents groups with the possible exception of 12% of NonProceedings Attendants reporting a change in research method or design – a finding in line with the high emphasis in this group on experimental psychology.

The reader should note that the flow charts conceal to a great extent the absolute size of the groups of respondents reporting modifications. Thus in the extreme case, 8% of the NonProceedings Requestors reporting modifications is actually four persons. The largest groups reporting modifications include about 40 persons in the case of the 33% of the Proceedings Authors and 18% of the Symposium Attendants.

Factors Associated with Requestors and Respondents Modifying Their Ongoing Work as a Result of Convention Interactions

Table XIV presents the percentages of Requestors and Attendants modifying their work as a result of convention interactions and the percentages of Requestors and Attendants having had minimal contact with the author and his presentation. The first set of percentages is the same, of course, as percentages in Table XIII and are included in this table for comparison. Fairly substantial percentages in each of the Requestor respondent groups have neither read the authors' papers nor had any of the various types of other possible contacts with the author. As a result, these Requestors had little information upon which to base any modification of their work, although one of them did report a modification. If the size of these percentages (11%-25%) seems surprising, the reader might recall that substantial percentages of Requestors had received no

response from the Authors. In addition, the motive of many requestors may be epitomized by the following comment, "I have not had a chance to read the paper since it is one among 100 papers that I have requested from the convention program."

The minimal contact the attendant could have with the author or his presentation was to passively sit in the session. The percentages in each group reporting this are also shown in Table XIV. These range from 2% of the Address Attendants to 63% of the Symposium Attendants. Both sets of data on the percentage of Requestors and Attendants having minimal contact raise the question as to the effect of exposure of respondents to each type of contact with the author and his presentation on the work of Requestors and Attendants. Interest in the question was stimulated by the discovery that only 12% of the Attendants having minimal contact with the author's presentation modified any of their work activities (data in Table XVII). This percentage was lower than the 13%-24% of complete Attendant groups reporting some modification in their work activity.

Table XV presents the percentage of Requestors and Attendants, irrespective of convention event, modifying their work following different types of contact with the author or the contents of his presentation. (Discussion Attendants have been eliminated from this analysis because of the relatively unstructured nature of the session they attended.) The base of each percentage is the total number of Requestors or Attendants having experienced each contact whether or not they experienced additional contacts.

There are substantial interaction effects with regard to 1) the correspondence prior to and following the convention and 2) the attendance of the presentation and identity of the respondent as a Requestor and Attendant. For Requestors, correspondence is the basis upon which they were selected for the study, and the percentage of Requestors modifying their work after exposure to this activity is relatively low (15% modifying it after correspondence prior to convention and 22% modifying it after correspondence following the convention). For Attendants, correspondence is an activity going beyond the basis upon which they were selected for the study and constitutes an additional contact with authors and their presentations. Of Attendants, 31% modified their work after correspondence prior to the convention and 47% modified their work after correspondence following the convention. Similarly, more Requestors than Attendants modified their work after attending the presentation, which for this group, constituted an additional contact with either the Author or presentation. With the exception of Attendants writing to Authors following the convention, all contacts going beyond the basis of selection for the samples are roughly equal in terms of percentage of respondents modifying work (23-31%).

For the remaining types of contact there seems to be little difference between Requestors and Attendants. Table XVI shows the percentage of Requestors and Attendants, combined, who modified their work after identical exposure to different groups of authors and their presentations. (A number of types of contact have been eliminated from this table because the number of persons having these contacts were too few to allow a breakdown according to type of presentation. Actually the pattern of modification following these contacts was in line with the picture presented in Table XV). The differences in the percentage of respondents reporting modifications after identical exposure to different types of material (symposia, addresses, nonproceedings and Proceedings papers) are reasonably small; the largest difference among the three types of material is 9%, and that occurred for exposure to discussion at the end of a session.

Table XVII relates the percentage of Requestors and Attendants modifying their ongoing work activities to the number of contacts they had with Authors or the contents of presentations and to the number of their (Attendants' and Requestors') ongoing activities in the area of the presentation. Considering first the Requestors' and Attendants' contacts with the Authors and the contents of the authors' presentations, the principal question is whether respondents having one contact, the basis on which they were selected to serve as part of the sample in the study, report fewer modifications than respondents having several contacts and going on to make some special effort to obtain information from the author or his presentation. In the case of the Requestors, there is little evidence that two or more contacts are more effective in producing modifications than a single contact. For Attendants, however, it does appear that several contacts are more effective in producing modifications: 12% of the Attendants having only one contact (listening to the presentation) modified their ongoing work while 17%-35% of Attendants having two or more contacts modified their work.

With regard to the relation between the number of current activities undertaken by Requestors and Attendants and the percentage reporting modifications, again respondents with no activities in the area of the presentation are of little interest because it is difficult to understand exactly what they could modify. For the Requestor samples 13% having one activity in the area of the presentation report modifications while, 10%-21% having more than one activity in

the area of the presentation report modifications, suggesting some small relation between the number of activities and the likelihood of the Requestor modifying any of his activities. For Attendants, 21% engaged in one activity in the area of the presentation report modifications and 20%-44% engaged in more activities report modifications. Thus, the relation of activities to modifications may exist to a greater degree among Attendants than among Requestors, in line with the finding relative to the relation between the number of contacts and modifications.

A possible factor is that the Requestors were being surveyed relative only to a single paper, while the Attendants' activities and contacts frequently involve several Authors and their presentations in the session. The greater range of contacts and/or activities might reflect a deeper involvement in the field and, consequently, some greater predisposition to modify work. In an attempt to establish the effect of this factor, modifications were separately tabulated for Attendants whose contacts (beyond hearing papers) or activities were all relative to a single paper. These groups reported as many modifications as the groups as a whole, however, with the result that Requestor-Attendant differences remain unexplained.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERACTIONS SURROUNDING THE CONVENTION PRESENTATIONS IN ESTABLISHING CONTACTS FOR THE CONTINUED EXCHANGE OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

Author and Attendant samples were asked whether interactions surrounding the presentations made by the Authors put them in contact with any person with whom they would like to establish a "colleague" relationship for the exchange of scientific information. Within the three Author samples, from one quarter to about one half of the respondents stated that they had met someone with whom they would like to arrange some continued contact for information exchange. The Proceedings Authors had the highest percentage (48%), stating that they had made such a contact at the convention. In this respect those Proceedings Authors who had participated in the discussion sessions were not superior to other Proceedings Authors. Of the Symposia and Address Authors, 35% claimed the establishment of such a contact, and of the NonProceedings Authors, 25% claimed this type of contact. Among the Attendant samples, generally lower percentages (17%-37%) of respondents wished to establish a contact with one of the authors of the session on which they were surveyed. The highest percentage (37%) of Attendants wishing to establish a contact with the author occurred in the discussion sessions, a finding in line with the greater amount of interaction which occurred in those sessions. The lowest percentage (17%) was found among Address Attendants.

When questioned as to the type of information they would hope to obtain through the establishment of such a contact, both Author and Attendant samples tended to indicate some type of general information exchange for keeping abreast with the activities of other persons working in their area. The percentage in each sample giving this response was about one half of all of those persons who indicated a desire to establish a continued relationship for information exchange. Other reasons given were usually quite specific and included collaboration on research, becoming jointly involved with another person in planning new research, the confirmation of the same finding or the replication of studies on different subject populations, and the exchange of information on research techniques and procedures.

ATTENDANTS' RECEIPT OF SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION AT THE CONVENTION

Table XVIII shows the percentages of Attendant samples who stated that they received information during their attendance at the Convention that had significantly affected their work activities. Between 69% and 83% of each sample reported having obtained such information, the highest percentage being found among Discussion Attendants. The most important source for such significant information was the Symposium for three of the five Attendant samples; for the remaining two samples Symposia were, in one case, tied with, and, in the other case, slightly inferior to contributed paper sessions. These results generally follow previous findings from the study of the 1962 APA Convention in showing that Attendants find symposia the most valuable formal sources of significant information. In addition, the other formal convention events are ordered as information sources in the same way as found in the previous convention sample; contributed paper sessions are the next most frequent sources of significant information and invited addresses the third most frequent source.

Comparisons between the 1962 data and the 1966 data are tenuous because the wording of the 1962 questionnaire was such as to discourage the checking of more than one event as the source of significant information. Granting the limitations of the data, the performance of contributed paper sessions in terms of furnishing significant information still appears to have improved relative to that of symposia; the percentage checking contributed paper sessions was about one third the percentage checking symposia in 1962 and two thirds that percentage in 1966.

Reasoning along the same lines, informal discussion seems to be relatively less effective for the 1966 samples than for the earlier sample. Despite multiple checking of sources, the percentages of the 1966 samples obtaining significant information from this source only range from 31%-40%, while 35% of the 1962 sample obtained significant information from this source.

A finding of interest is the very high percentage (51%) of Discussion Attendants finding the contributed paper session to be a source of significant information. This effect seems a direct reflection of the very high effectiveness of such sessions in generating Author-Attendant interactions and in furnishing information that modified the Attendants' work activities.

Table XIX shows the work activity modified by the significant information received by Attendants. About one half of each sample (from 36% to 57%), with the exception of the Discussion Attendants, modified some portion of their research on the basis of the significant information they received from the APA Convention. The Discussion Attendants who attended sessions sponsored by Division 12 made most of their modifications in the area of their clinical work. The remaining major area in which modification occurred was teaching and 10% to 20% of each of the Attendant samples modified their activity in this area.

Table XX shows the nature of the effects of significant information on the respondents' work. In this case, the respondents' answers describing the effect of the information on their work have been broken down into specific categories. However, the pattern of their answers follows the one generally found of showing changes either in the use of specific techniques, particularly in research, or in changes in the respondent's perspective on his or someone else's work or theoretical position.

COMMUNICATION PROBLEMS AT THE APA CONVENTION

The surveys sought information on scientific communication problems that had been encountered at the convention. Symposium and Address Authors, NonProceedings Authors, and all Attendant groups were asked to report any general scientific communication problem at the 1966 APA convention they had just attended in New York City which they believed should be corrected before the next convention. The Proceedings Authors were specifically questioned on problems in connection with the published Proceedings and the manner of conducting the convention session within which they were scheduled. From one quarter to one half of the Author samples reported there were communication problems at the convention they would like to see corrected, whereas almost one half of each Attendant sample experienced some kind of problem.

Almost a third (32%) of the Symposium and Address Authors reported they encountered scientific communication problems at the convention. The highest percentage (15%) had suggestions relating to the physical structure of the convention, such as the size and relative location of meeting rooms, the use of television for paper presentations, and a centralized information center. The next highest percentage (9%) suggested fewer sessions with fewer papers of better quality.

One quarter of the NonProceedings Authors encountered communication problems at the convention. The suggestion for improvement of future conventions made by the highest percentage (10%) of these Authors was for more time for audience participation and discussion; the second highest percentage of this group (8%) suggested fewer sessions with fewer papers and of better quality.

Almost one half (48%) of the combined sample of Symposium and Address Attendants encountered scientific communication problems at the convention they believed should be corrected. Almost one quarter (23%) of these Attendants had suggestions about the physical structure of the convention and the next highest percentage (10%) noted the lack of availability of published papers. Eight percent suggested there be fewer, smaller, and less rushed sessions with fewer papers and of better quality. A higher percentage (55%) of Address Attendants than Symposium Attendants (47%) encountered scientific communication problems, and a higher percentage (17%) of Address Attendants than Symposium Attendants (9%) noted the lack of availability of published papers.

Almost one half (47%) of the Proceedings Attendants encountered communication problems. The highest percentage (19%) noted the lack of availability of published papers, and the next highest percentages (12% and 9%, respectively) had "miscellaneous" suggestions and felt there should be fewer, smaller, and less rushed sessions with fewer and better quality papers.

About the same percentage (48%) of NonProceedings Attendants as Attendants at other types of sessions encountered communication problems at the convention. The suggestion made by

the highest percentage (18%) concerned the physical structure of the convention; and suggestions of next highest percentage (12%) were of a miscellaneous nature.

Although about the same percentage (49%) of the Discussion Attendants as Attendants at other kinds of sessions encountered communication problems, they had a somewhat different priority for improving future conventions. The highest percentage (20%) of these Attendants mentioned the need for more time for audience participation, discussion, and questions; the next highest percentage (17%) named problems of physical structure; and the next highest (12%) after that noted the lack of availability of published papers.

Publication of their papers in the 1966 Proceedings created some special problems for Proceedings Authors. When these Authors were asked prior to the convention whether they regarded the paper published in the Proceedings as a reasonably complete report of their work, almost two thirds responded negatively. Among the types of material they would have included in their papers if they had had more space, 13% would have made a more detailed analysis of data, given more interpretation, and shown more cross-validation; 12% would have included related experiments and more data. After the convention almost one half (48%) of the Proceedings Authors reported there were problems created by the particular method of handling the session at which their paper was presented. The problems the highest percentages of them mentioned were that the audience was unprepared (10%), there was not enough time (10%), and there were scheduling problems (9%).

SUMMARY

The major findings of the present study of the convention Proceedings and of the APA Convention deal with: the success of the Proceedings as a communication medium; the effect of the poor distribution of the Proceedings prior to the convention upon interactions at the convention; the characteristics of discussion sessions of the convention, especially in terms of promoting effective interaction between Authors and Attendants; the effectiveness of invited addresses and symposia as convention events, giving due attention to the fact that contributed paper sessions now seem to be somewhat more effective than in the past; and finally, characteristics of convention interactions and of the respondent that seem most frequently to lead to modifications in the respondents' ongoing psychological work.

As a publication medium, the Proceedings performed in much the same way as it had in the previous year. It appeared with a low publication lag, and copies were available 6 weeks prior to the convention; the mechanisms for selecting material, editing it, and producing the publication all operated well. Most importantly, the effect of this publication on the Authors' plans to seek journal publication was about as large as it was in the earlier trial, indicating that the authors were still satisfied with the Proceedings as a means of publication.

An unfortunate feature of the present trial of the Proceedings was the low distribution of the copies prior to the convention. To some degree this distribution reflected the impression of many potential readers that the publication would again be distributed free to members of the participating Divisions. Later distribution of the Proceedings was large, and, in fact, the total number of copies sold was sufficient to meet the goals set in the original design of the publication.

By far the more interesting aspects of the present study surround discussion sessions. Their existence seems to motivate Attendants to read Proceedings papers before attending the presentation, they permit effective interactions between Authors and Attendants, and such interactions lead to large numbers of modifications in Attendants' work. In view of findings to date, the failure to further develop these sessions – in particular, to insure their smooth operation[6] – and to introduce these sessions into the programs of other APA Divisions seems curious.

As found in previous studies of the APA convention, symposia and invited addresses are usually regarded as the sources of the most significant information for Attendants. Apparently contributed papers are now relatively more important as sources of significant information for Attendants; unfortunately, informal discussion at the APA convention seems to have lost some of its effectiveness.

An attempt was made to look at some of the factors associated with Attendants and Requestors making modifications. Tentative conclusions were:

[6]Through a series of misadventures during the 1967 APA meetings, a staff member found herself serving in the place of the chairman of one session (he having absented himself) and directing attendants to discussion groups, warning of the approaching end of the session, etc.

(1) The type of the presentation – i.e., whether the presentation is an address or symposium presentation, a Proceedings or a Non-Proceedings paper – does not affect the frequency of modification, provided exposure to the material is identical.

(2) With the exception of the many modifications associated with Attendants corresponding after the convention, the various contacts which the respondent has with the author and with his presentation are equally likely to be associated with modifications, provided the contact goes beyond writing for a copy of the paper in the case of Requestors or passively attending the session in the case of Attendants.

(3) Those Attendants and Requestors who have had more contact with Authors and their presentations and who are more active in the area of the presentation are somewhat more likely to modify their work than other Attendants and Requestors. This relationship is stronger within Attendant samples.

(4) The data on modification of ongoing work do not reflect that element of subjective significance which Attendants attach to symposium presentations.

TABLE I

SAMPLES USED AND RESPONSE TO SURVEYS OF AUTHORS, ATTENDANTS, AND REQUESTORS AT THE 1966 APA CONVENTION

Survey	Questionnaires Mailed	Unusable Questionnaires	Unable to Locate		Usable Questionnaires Returned	Response to Surveys
Authors						
Symposium and Address	94	1	--		71	76%
Proceedings	152	2	1	(Total*)	136	91%
				(before convention)	133	89%
				(after convention)	125	82%
NonProceedings	64	--	2		51	82%
Requestors						
Symposium and Address	92	--	4		65	74%
Proceedings	220	1	1		182	83%
NonProceedings	70	2	2		50	76%
Attendants						
Symposium	358	10	20		242	74%
Address	70	2	4		53	83%
Proceedings	126	5	--		75	62%
NonProceedings	252	3	12		146	62%
Discussion	72	6	10		41	73%

*Total responding to either survey

TABLE II

HIGHEST ACADEMIC DEGREES OF RESPONDENTS

	Authors			Requestors			Attendants				
	S & A	P	NP	S & A	P	NP	S	A	P	NP	D
	N=71	N=133	N=51	N=65	N=182	N=50	N=242	N=53	N=75	N=146	N=41
Percentage Holding Degree											
Doctoral	92%	88%	86%	75%	70%	78%	62%	70%	60%	56%	54%
Nondoctoral	8	12	14	25	30	22	38	30	40	44	46
Median Date of Degree											
All degrees	1952	1962	1959	1961	1962	1962	1960	1957	1963	1960	1960
Doctoral	1953	1961	1958	1959	1961	1959-60	1959-60	1955	1963	1959-60	1958
Nondoctoral - before	1943	1962-63	1962	1963-64	1964	1959	1961	1963	1963	1961	1962

TABLE III

RESPONDENTS HIGHEST DEGREE SPECIALTIES

Activity	Authors		Requestors			Attendants				
	Symposium and Address N=71	NonProceedings N=51	Symposium and Address N=65	Proceedings N=183	NonProceedings N=50	Symposia N=242	Address N=53	Proceedings N=75	NonProceedings N=146	Proceedings Discussion N=41
In Psychology:										
Applied Psychology	--	--	--	--	--	--	2%	--	3%	--
Clinical	30%	12%	31%	26%	12%	33%	19	13%	9	44%
Developmental	4	2	2	3	4	3	4	1	2	--
Educational	3	8	6	3	8	7	4	5	8	5
Experimental and Physiological	11	16	5	21	4	10	15	33	12	5
Industrial	3	--	3	--	4	3	8	1	8	2
Personality							6	3	1	2
Social and Psycholinguistics	8	14	9	9	16	9	9	1	12	2
Statistics and Psychometrics	4	14	3	1	4	2	4	--	15	--
General Psychology	1	6	--	1	--	5	11	9	5	2
Outside Psychology:										
Anthropology and Sociology	3	4	3	1	4	1	2	--	1	--
Law	1	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	2
Neurology	1	2	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--
Psychiatry	1	6	--	1	2	--	--	1	--	--
Miscellaneous	13	2	--	11	12	5	4	--	3	2

TABLE IV

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS RANKING ACTIVITIES FIRST OR SECOND IN TERMS OF TIME CONSUMPTION

	Authors			Requestors			Attendants				
Activity	Symposium and Address N=71	Proceedings N=133	NonProceedings N=51	Symposium and Address N=65	Proceedings N=183	NonProceedings N=50	Symposium N=242	Address N=53	Proceedings N=75	NonProceedings N=146	Proceedings Discussion N=41
Administrative work	33%	13%	18%	25%	18%	16%	22%	34%	19%	18%	22%
Clinical work	21	22	4	25	20	10	34	17	10	13	54
Consulting or applied work	2	6	12	12	5	8	10	19	4	20	2
Research	59	75	75	58	72	70	40	45	66	57	47
Research guidance	32	24	31	22	19	26	13	19	18	16	10
Studying for advanced degree	1	9	8	13	16	6	13	12	20	16	25
Teaching	51	39	49	34	33	38	38	42	36	28	22
Writing and editing	19	7	10	8	6	12	5	--	5	3	--
Other	3	2	--	2	1	2	6	12	2	--	4

TABLE V

TIMING OF AUTHORS' RESEARCH
REPORTED IN THEIR CONVENTION PRESENTATION

Authors	Median Number of Months Prior to Convention When Research Was Begun	Median Number of Months Prior to Convention When Research Could Be Reported
Symposium and Address (N=71)		
Report of a laboratory experiment or field study personally conducted or collaborated on with others (N=17)	21-24 months	5-8 months
Review or synthesis of a series of studies personally conducted or collaborated on with others (N=14)	72-75 months * 9-12 months **	5-8 months **
Review or synthesis of a series of studies of which only a portion were personally conducted or collaborated on with others (N=8)	72-75 months * 9-12 months **	1-4 months **
Proceedings (N=133)	17-20 months	9-12 months
NonProceedings (N=51)	12-16 months	5-8 months ***

* Earliest study
** Most recent study
*** N= 34. 33% of these authors had not completed their research.

TABLE VI

DISSEMINATION OF MAIN CONTENTS OF CONVENTION
PRESENTATIONS PRIOR TO CONVENTION

Form	Percentage of Authors Reporting Prior Dissemination		
	Symposium and Address * N=71	Proceedings N=133	NonProceedings N=51
Written			
Book or part of book	17%	--	--
Dissertation or thesis	3	26%	12%
Technical report	4	12	22
Progress report	7	5	4
Other **	4	4	16
One or more written forms	30	32	37
Oral			
One or more oral forms	30	19	16
Either Oral or Written	51	47	41

* If presentation reviewed several studies, refers to most recently completed study.
** Most frequently, these were journal articles.

TABLE VII

SPECIFIC PLANS FOR WRITTEN DISSEMINATION AFTER CONVENTION

Form	Percentage of Authors Reporting Planned Written Forms		
	Symposium and Address N=71	Proceedings N=133	NonProceedings N=51
Book or part of book	30%	5%	6%
Dissertation or thesis	1	1	--
Technical report	3	1	22
Journal article	49	62	80
Other	--	--	2
One or more written forms	69	68	86

TABLE VIII

TYPES AND PURPOSES OF REQUESTORS' INTERACTIONS WITH AUTHORS IN ADDITION TO REQUESTING A COPY OF THE PAPER

Interactions with Authors	Percentages of Requestors					
	Symposium & Address N=65		Proceedings N=182		NonProceedings N=50	
	Occurred	Planned	Occurred	Planned	Occurred	Planned
Purpose of Contact:						
Clarification of some point in reported work	2%	3%	8%	3%	-	2%
Request information not in report	3	6	7	8	4%	4
Acquaint him with own work	3	5	9	5	2	8
Acquaint him with others' work	2	-	2	3	-	-
Request reports of his future work	5	9	13	14	2	8
Obtain reaction to own work	1	8	5	7	.2	2
Other contact	5	3	2	2	2	2
Type of Contact:						
Correspondence prior to convention	11%		18%		14%	
Attended convention session at which paper was presented or discussed	34		14		18	
Questioned author from floor of paper session	2		2		-	
Met with author at end of paper session	15		7		6	
Met with author on another occasion at convention	3		5		2	
Correspondence following convention	38		32		38	
Other contact	15		17		18	

TABLE IX

ATTENDANTS' READING OF CONVENTION PRESENTATION

Time of Reading	Symposium N=242	Percentage of Attendants Reading at Least One Presentation in Session Attended: Address N=53	Proceedings N=75	NonProceedings N=146	Proceedings Discussion N=41
Prior to convention	6%	6%	25%	15%	39%
After convention	7	4	39	22	44
Total Persons reading either before or after convention	12	8	55	34	78

TABLE X

ATTENDANTS' CONTACTS WITH AUTHORS GOING BEYOND ATTENDANCE OF SESSION

Interactions With Authors	Symposium N=794	Percentage of Attendants X Papers Attended: Address N=62	Proceedings N=248	NonProceedings N=501	Proceedings Discussion N=41
Purpose of Contact					
Clarify some point in the reported research	2%	10%	5%	5%	46%
Request information not in report	5	13	4	6	39
Acquaint him with your work in area	--	5	3	3	10
Acquaint him with work of others in area	1	2	2	1	5
Request a copy of paper	16	16	10	14	29
Request reports of future work	6	3	6	7	20
Obtain reaction to your own work	<1	3	2	1	12
Other	1	3	<1	1	20
Type of contact					
Correspondence prior to convention	1	3	2	1	12
Question from floor of session	2	2	3	2	66
Discussion with author at end of session	3	10	6	7	--*
Discussion with author on another occasion at convention	3	6	3	9	17
Correspondence following the convention	11	18	8	1	12
Other	2	3	2	1	17
Persons having or planning contact with at least one author in the session attended	39 (N=242)	32 (N=53)	40 (N=75)	44 (N=146)	--*

*Not appropriate to procedures followed in these sessions since all Discussion Attendants had some contact with Discussion Authors.

TABLE XI

PERCENTAGE OF PROCEEDINGS, NONPROCEEDINGS, AND 1965 CONTROL AUTHORS RECEIVING EACH NUMBER OF QUESTIONS FROM FLOOR OF SESSION

Number of Questions Directed to Each Author	Proceedings N=28	NonProceedings N=64	1965 Control N=168
0	57%	55%	55%
1	21	23	26
2	14	14	7
3	4	8	7
4	4	--	2
5 and above	--	--	2

TABLE XII

RESPONDENTS' INVOLVEMENT IN SAME SUBJECT-MATTER AREA AS PRESENTATIONS

Nature of Involvement in Area	Authors			Requestors			Attendants				
	Symposium & Address N=71	Proceedings* N=125	Non-Proceedings N=51	Symposium & Address N=65	Proceedings N=182	Non-Proceedings N=50	Symposium N=242	Address N=52	Proceedings N=75	Non-Proceedings N=146	Proceedings Discussion N=41
Prior to Convention											
Conducted research	65%	68%	88%	32%	48%	62%	16%	26%	22%	21%	41%
Made an oral presentation at regional or national convention	55	31	55	8	23	22	4	16	6	6	7
Published a journal article	55	41	49	15	26	26	5	15	5	6	12
Did a thesis or dissertation	10	13	20	2	14	20	4	11	5	5	17
Made other type of report	31	1	29	20	14	6	6	11	3	5	22
At Time of Convention											
Conducting research	51	66	73	23	49	54	10	24	14	14	29
Planning to conduct research	32	39	49	34	35	40	14	27	12	16	22
Involved in clinical or applied work	28	17	14	37	18	26	17	16	4	13	24
Teaching a course	39	14	27	14	23	26	10	16	14	9	20
Directing or supervising research	24	32	43	11	17	38	7	15	7	10	15
Preparing a manuscript for publication	31	50	59	23	26	28	7	10	5	6	17
Preparing own disertation or thesis	1	6	2	5	12	6	1	3	5	4	15
Other activity	10	9	12	15	7	4	5	6	3	1	15

*Percentages prior to the convention are based on the sample of 133 Proceedings Authors who returned the First Proceedings Author questionnaire sent out before the convention.

TABLE XIII

MODIFICATIONS RESULTING FROM INTERACTIONS SURROUNDING CONVENTION PRESENTATIONS

Type of Modification	Percentage Reporting Each Modification										
	Authors			Requestors			Attendants				
	Symposium & Address N=71	Proceedings N=125	Non-Proceedings N=51	Symposium & Address N=65	Proceedings N=182	Non-Proceedings N=50	Symposium N=242	Address N=53	Proceedings N=75	Non-Proceedings N=146	Proceedings Discussion N=41
Changes in general approach to problem, new perspective, etc.	4%	6%	2%	3%	2%	--	3%	8%	1%	1%	5%
Change in research method or design	8	11	18	--	9	6%	7	2	8	12	5
Change in manuscript currently being prepared	8	8	6	2	3	--	1	2	--	1	--
Unspecified change in research*	10	4	12	3	3	--	1	--	1	3	2
Change in clinical procedure, other application	6	1	2	5	1	--	6	2	3	5	7
Reorganize course	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	--
Add material to course	4	2	--	--	1	--	2	--	1	2	2
Unspecified change in teaching	1	--	--	2	--	4	--	--	1	1	--
Other	4	8	2	--	1	--	3	--	1	3	--
Total percentage of group modifying work in area of presentation	35	33	33	11	17	8	18	13	13	21	24

*In these instances, the modification was not described, or it was described extremely generally, e.g. "further refinement."

TABLE XIV

PERCENTAGES OF REQUESTORS AND ATTENDANTS MODIFYING THEIR WORK AS THE RESULT OF CONVENTION INTERACTIONS AND HAVING MINIMAL CONTACT WITH THE AUTHOR AND HIS PRESENTATION

	Requestors			Attendants				
	Symposium & Address N=65	Proceedings N=182	Non-Proceedings N=50	Symposium N=242	Address N=53	Proceedings N=75	Non-Proceedings N=146	Proceedings Discussion N=41
Percentage of group modifying work in area of presentation	11%	17%	8%	18%	13%	13%	20%	24%
Percentage of Requestors having no contact with either Authors or presentations	11	25	18	--	--	--	--	--
Percentage of Attendants attending paper but having no other contact with Authors or presentations	--	--	--	63	2	36	42	10

TABLE XV

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS MODIFYING WORK FOLLOWING DIFFERENT TYPES OF CONTACTS WITH AUTHOR OR THE CONTENTS OF HIS PRESENTATION

Type of Contact with Author or his Presentation	Requestors	Attendants	Combined Samples
Correspondence prior to convention	15% (46)*	31% (13)	19% (59)
Correspondence following convention	22% (103)	47% (34)	28% (137)
Attended presentation	26% (56)	18% (516)	19% (572)
Discussion at end of session	31% (26)	28% (29)	29% (55)
Other discussion at convention	26% (19)	25% (16)	26% (35)
Read written version of presentation	26% (141)	23% (124)	24% (265)

*N for each percentage is in parentheses.

TABLE XVI

PERCENTAGES OF REQUESTORS AND ATTENDANTS (COMBINED) MODIFYING WORK AFTER EXPOSURE TO DIFFERENT GROUPS OF AUTHORS AND THEIR PRESENTATIONS

Type of exposure to Authors and presentations	Authors and Their Presentations Contacted by Requestors and Attendants: Symposium & Address	Proceedings	Non Proceedings
Correspondence following convention	26% (38)*	27% (66)	33% (33)
Attended presentation	16% (279)	16% (59)	17% (104)
Discussion at end of session	27% (15)	26% (23)	35% (17)
Read written version	23% (62)	26% (130)	25% (73)

*N for each percentage is in parenthesis.

TABLE XVII

PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANTS AND REQUESTORS MODIFYING THEIR WORK ACTIVITIES AS A FUNCTION (1) OF THE NUMBER OF CONTACTS WITH AUTHORS OR THE CONTENTS OF THE PRESENTATION, AND (2) OF THE NUMBER OF THE ATTENDANTS' AND REQUESTORS' ONGOING ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF THE PRESENTATION

Number of Contacts or Activities	Requestors Modifying After X Contacts	Requestors with X Activities Modifying	Attendants Modifying After X Contacts	Attendants with X Activities Modifying
0	1%* (95)**	5% (43)	---***	1% (203)
1	20% (65)	13% (97)	12% (269)	21% (82)
2	20% (86)	18% (72)	21% (96)	33% (67)
3	19% (27)	14% (47)	27% (84)	20% (50)
4	46% (13)	10% (21)	17% (41)	44% (32)
5 and above	9% (11)	21% (17)	35% (26)	30% (82)

*The fact that the presentation's title implied a positive effect was sufficient for the single respondent represented by this percentage to modify his work.
**N for each percentage appears in parentheses.
***By definition, Attendants had at least one contact.

TABLE XVIII

PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANT GROUPS RECEIVING INFORMATION AT THE CONVENTION HAVING A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THEIR WORK

	Attendant Groups					
	Symposium N=242	Address N=53	Proceedings N=75	Non-Proceedings N=146	Proceedings Discussion N=41	1962 APA Attendants* N=277
Received significant information	74%	79%	73%	69%	83%	77%
Source of information						
Contributed paper session	33	43	43	47	51	13
Symposium	52	66	57	43	51	35
Conversation hour	8	6	12	8	20	--
Invited Address	24	36	12	18	12	5
Film	10	2	8	6	7	--
Apparatus or Book Exhibit	22	12	27	18	10	--
Other programmed event	4	4	7	3	2	--
Informal discussion	31	38	40	36	34	35

*From APA-PSIEP Report #4, "Convention Attendants and Their Use of the Convention as a Source of Scientific Information."

TABLE XIX

WORK ACTIVITY AFFECTED BY SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION RECEIVED AT CONVENTION

	Attendant Groups				
Work Activity	Symposium N=242	Address N=53	Proceedings N=75	Non-Proceedings N=146	Proceedings Discussion N=41
Research	36%	42%	57%	45%	27%
Planning design of projected research	<1	--	1	3	5
Clinical	19	6	5	6	41
Administrative	1	6	1	1	2
Rewriting of paper for publication, thesis	5	6	4	3	5
Teaching	17	17	20	10	12
Applied work, human engineering	2	8	4	4	5
Other	4	4	1	2	--

TABLE XX

THE EFFECTS OF SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION RECEIVED AT CONVENTION ON WORK

Nature of Effect on Respondent's Work	Attendant Groups				
	Symposium N=242	Address N=53	Proceedings N=75	Non-Proceedings N=146	Proceedings Discussion N=41
New approach and hypotheses	8%	17%	11%	10%	10%
New perspective on own research	3	6	7	1	5
Methods of measuring relevant variables, evaluation of techniques, use of computers, help with apparatus problems	12	15	19	18	12
Planning studies, modification of others in progress	5	6	1	3	2
Encouragement in Respondent's own research	4	--	4	--	10
New ideas for research	8	9	7	5	5
Confirmation of Respondent's own thinking and theories	1	--	3	1	7
Definition and direction, broadened scope awareness of present trends in area	16	21	15	12	12
Current work of other investigators, new sources of data	5	6	8	8	5
Other	12	--	5	10	12

SYMPOSIUM AND ADDRESS GROUPS

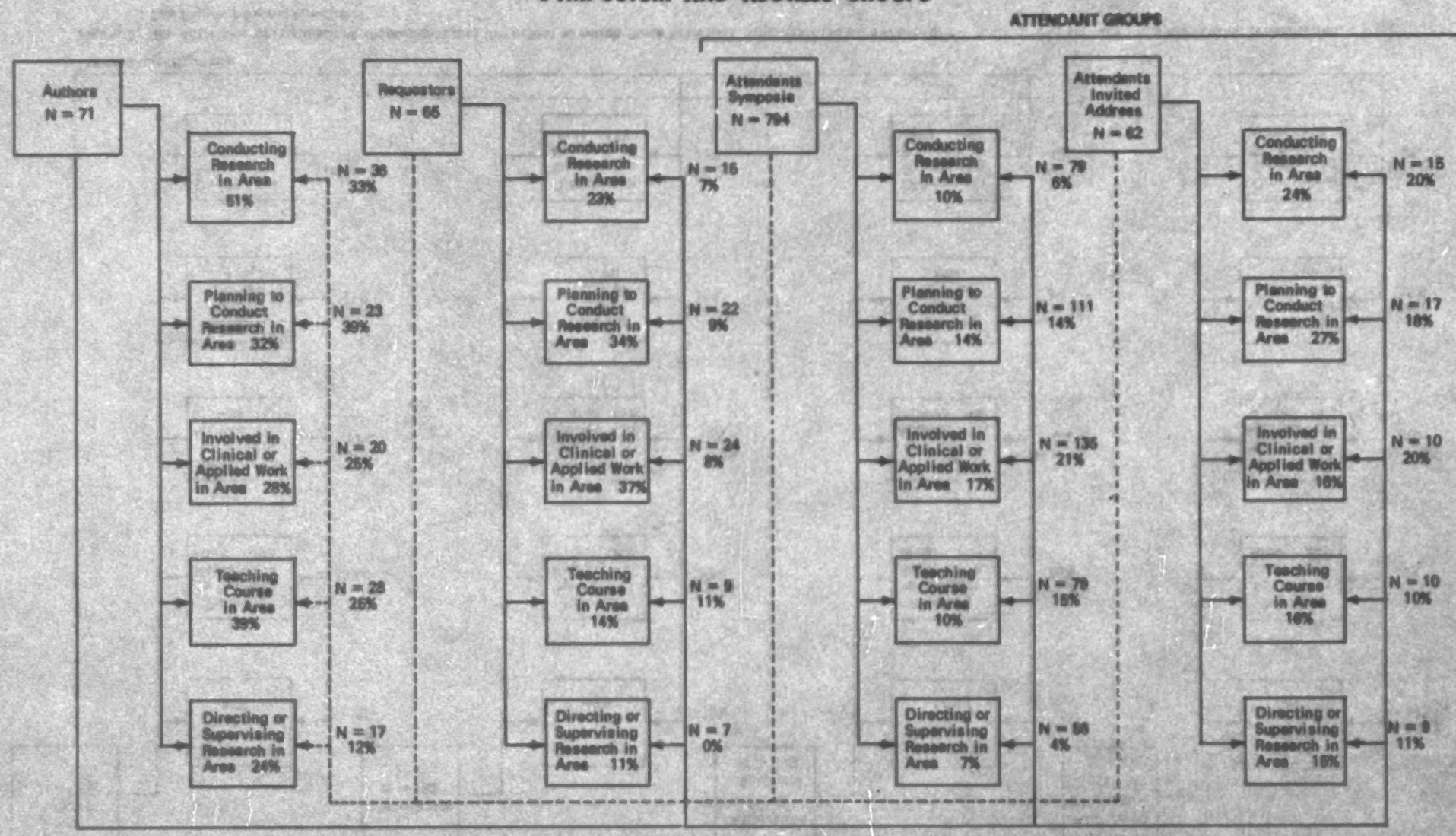
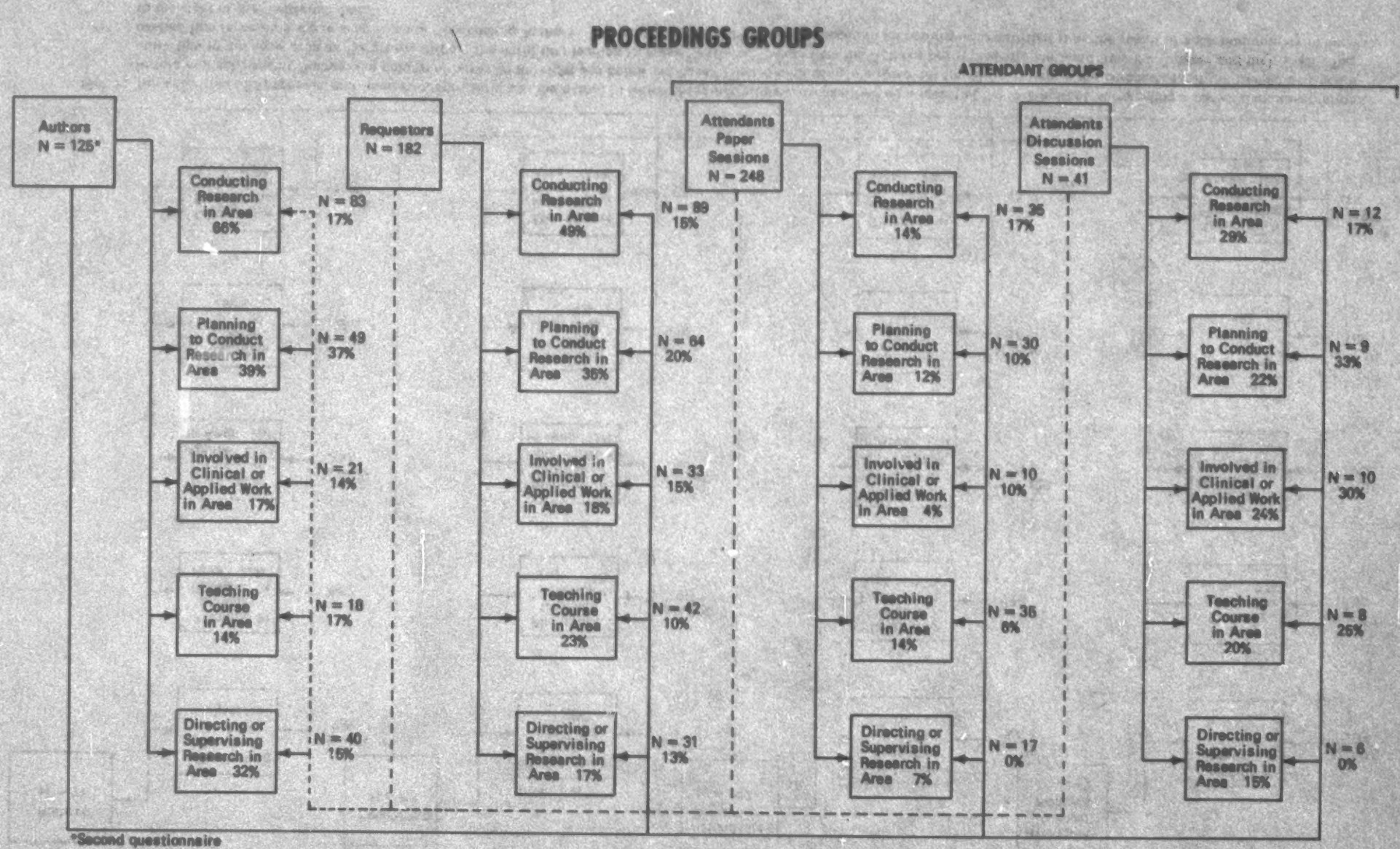

ATTENDANT GROUPS
Authors N = 71
Requestors N = 65
Attendants Symposia N = 794
Attendants Invited Address N = 62
Conducting Research in Area 51%
Planning to Conduct Research in Area 32%
Involved in Clinical or Applied Work in Area 28%
Teaching Course in Area 39%
Directing or Supervising Research in Area 24%
N = 36 33%
N = 23 39%
N = 20 25%
N = 28 26%
N = 17 12%
Conducting Research in Area 23%
Planning to Conduct Research in Area 34%
Involved in Clinical or Applied Work in Area 37%
Teaching Course in Area 14%
Directing or Supervising Research in Area 11%
N = 16 7%
N = 22 9%
N = 24 8%
N = 9 11%
N = 7 0%
Conducting Research in Area 10%
Planning to Conduct Research in Area 14%
Involved in Clinical or Applied Work in Area 17%
Teaching Course in Area 10%
Directing or Supervising Research in Area 7%
N = 79 6%
N = 111 14%
N = 135 21%
N = 79 15%
N = 66 4%
Conducting Research in Area 24%
Planning to Conduct Research in Area 27%
Involved in Clinical or Applied Work in Area 16%
Teaching Course in Area 16%
Directing or Supervising Research in Area 16%
N = 15 20%
N = 17 18%
N = 10 20%
N = 10 10%
N = 9 11%

Fig. 1. The activities of Symposium and Address respondents and the extent to which these activities were modified as a result of the interactions surrounding a convention presentation. In this and subsequent figures, the column of boxes to the right and below the boxes labeled with sample's name (at top of figure) show the percentages of the sample engaged in activities in the same area as the presentation. The solid line leading to these "activity" boxes from the Authors box represents the input from the Authors and their work. The dashed line represents the nonparticipants' feedback to Authors. The percentage of each sample engaged in an activity who modified it as the result of such interactions is shown to the right of the "activity" box.


PROCEEDINGS GROUPS
ATTENDANT GROUPS
Authors N = 125*
Requestors N = 182
Attendants Paper Sessions N = 248
Attendants Discussion Sessions N = 41
Conducting Research in Area 66%
Planning to Conduct Research in Area 39%
Involved in Clinical or Applied Work in Area 17%
Teaching Course in Area 14%
Directing or Supervising Research in Area 32%
N = 83 17%
N = 49 37%
N = 21 14%
N = 18 17%
N = 40 15%
Conducting Research in Area 49%
Planning to Conduct Research in Area 36%
Involved in Clinical or Applied Work in Area 18%
Teaching Course in Area 23%
Directing or Supervising Research in Area 17%
N = 89 15%
N = 64 20%
N = 33 15%
N = 42 10%
N = 31 13%
Conducting Research in Area 14%
Planning to Conduct Research in Area 12%
Involved in Clinical or Applied Work in Area 4%
Teaching Course in Area 14%
Directing or Supervising Research in Area 7%
N = 35 17%
N = 30 10%
N = 10 10%
N = 36 6%
N = 17 0%
Conducting Research in Area 29%
Planning to Conduct Research in Area 22%
Involved in Clinical or Applied Work in Area 24%
Teaching Course in Area 20%
Directing or Supervising Research in Area 15%
N = 12 17%
N = 9 33%
N = 10 30%
N = 8 25%
N = 6 0%

*Second questionnaire

Figure 2. The activities of Proceedings respondents and the extent to which these activities were modified as a result of the interactions surrounding a convention presentation. See Figure 1 for explanation.

NONPROCEEDINGS PAPER SESSION GROUPS

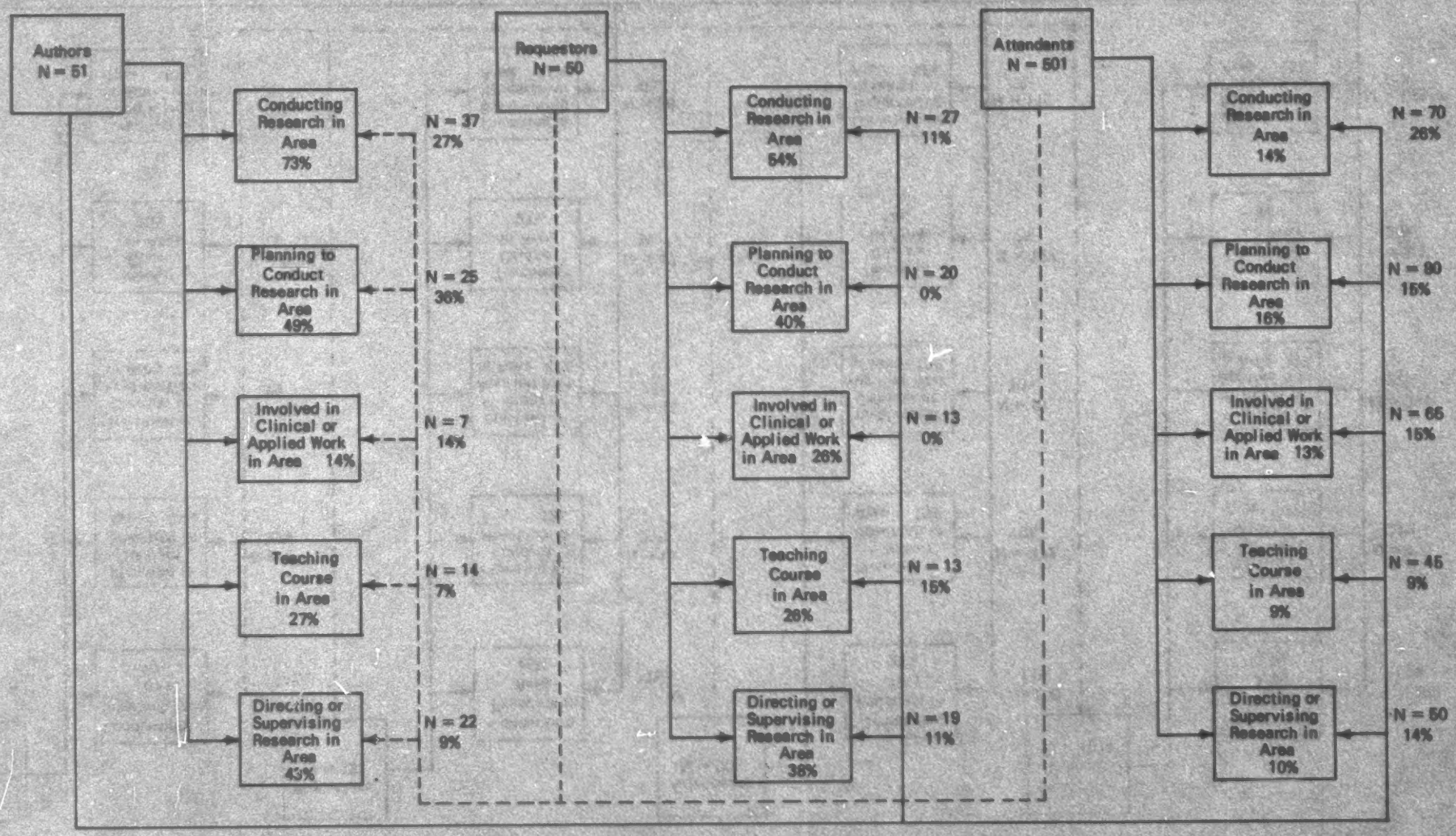

Authors
N = 51
Conducting Research in Area 73%
N = 37 27%
Planning to Conduct Research in Area 49%
N = 25 36%
Involved in Clinical or Applied Work in Area 14%
N = 7 14%
Teaching Course in Area 27%
N = 14 7%
Directing or Supervising Research in Area 43%
N = 22 9%
Requestors
N = 50
Conducting Research in Area 54%
N = 27 11%
Planning to Conduct Research in Area 40%
N = 20 0%
Involved in Clinical or Applied Work in Area 26%
N = 13 0%
Teaching Course in Area 26%
N = 13 15%
Directing or Supervising Research in Area 38%
N = 19 11%
Attendants
N = 501
Conducting Research in Area 14%
N = 70 26%
Planning to Conduct Research in Area 16%
N = 80 15%
Involved in Clinical or Applied Work in Area 13%
N = 66 15%
Teaching Course in Area 9%
N = 45 9%
Directing or Supervising Research in Area 10%
N = 50 14%

Fig. 3. The activities of NonProceedings respondents and the extent to which these activities were modified as a result of the interactions surrounding a convention presentation. See Figure 1 for explanation.

1965 PROCEEDINGS GROUPS

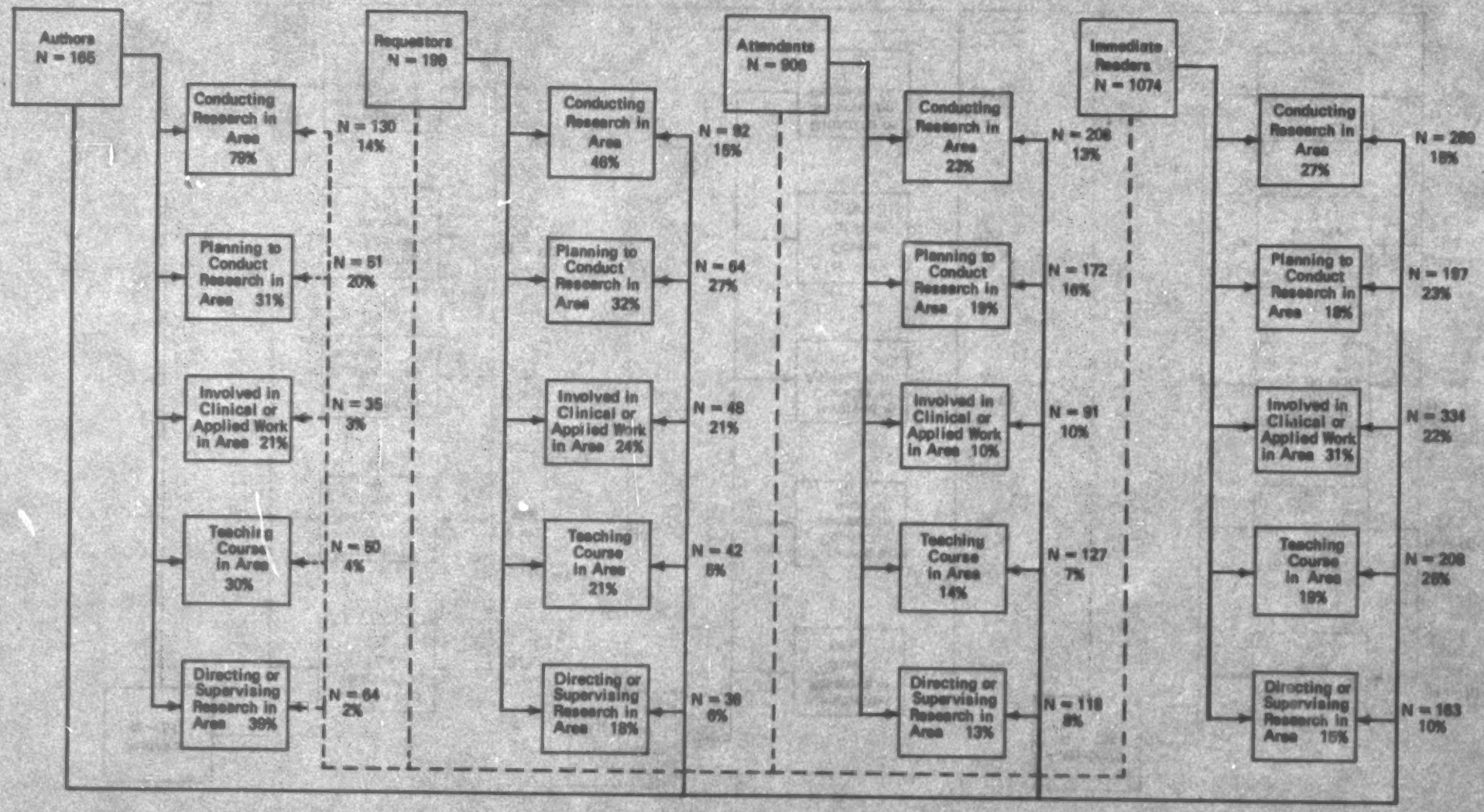

Authors
N = 165
Conducting Research in Area 79%
Planning to Conduct Research in Area 31%
Involved in Clinical or Applied Work in Area 21%
Teaching Course in Area 30%
Directing or Supervising Research in Area 39%
N = 130 14%
N = 51 20%
N = 35 3%
N = 50 4%
N = 64 2%
Requestors
N = 199
Conducting Research in Area 46%
Planning to Conduct Research in Area 32%
Involved in Clinical or Applied Work in Area 24%
Teaching Course in Area 21%
Directing or Supervising Research in Area 18%
N = 92 15%
N = 64 27%
N = 48 21%
N = 42 8%
N = 36 6%
Attendants
N = 909
Conducting Research in Area 23%
Planning to Conduct Research in Area 19%
Involved in Clinical or Applied Work in Area 10%
Teaching Course in Area 14%
Directing or Supervising Research in Area 13%
N = 208 13%
N = 172 16%
N = 91 10%
N = 127 7%
N = 118 8%
Immediate Readers
N = 1074
Conducting Research in Area 27%
Planning to Conduct Research in Area 18%
Involved in Clinical or Applied Work in Area 31%
Teaching Course in Area 19%
Directing or Supervising Research in Area 15%
N = 289 18%
N = 197 23%
N = 334 22%
N = 208 28%
N = 163 10%

Fig. 4. The activities of Proceedings respondents and the extent to which these activities were modified as a result of the interactions surrounding a convention presentation. See Figure 1 for explanation.

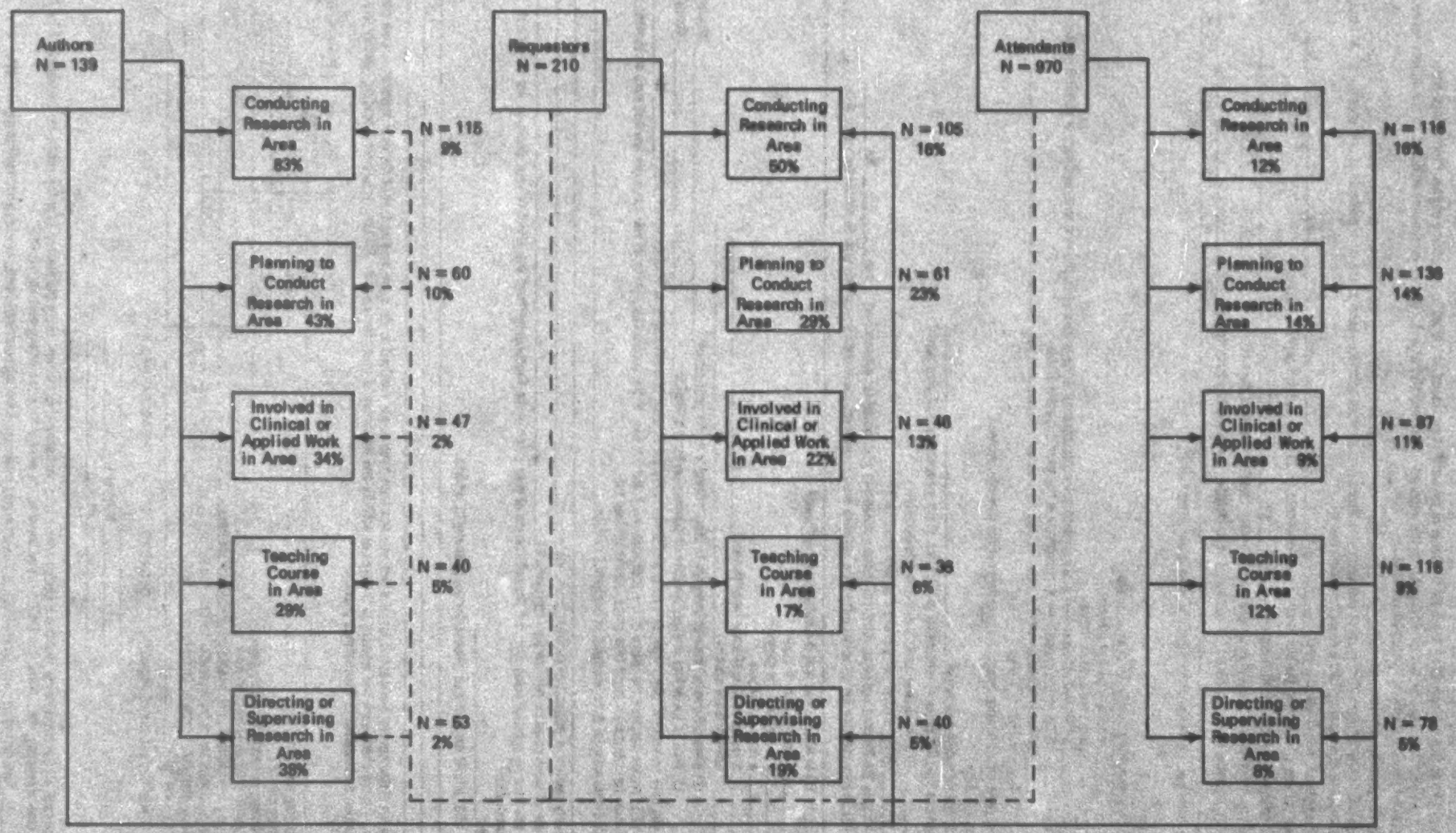

Authors
N = 139
Conducting Research in Area 83%
N = 115 9%
Planning to Conduct Research in Area 43%
N = 60 10%
Involved in Clinical or Applied Work in Area 34%
N = 47 2%
Teaching Course in Area 29%
N = 40 5%
Directing or Supervising Research in Area 36%
N = 53 2%
Requestors
N = 210
Conducting Research in Area 50%
N = 105 16%
Planning to Conduct Research in Area 29%
N = 61 23%
Involved in Clinical or Applied Work in Area 22%
N = 46 13%
Teaching Course in Area 17%
N = 36 6%
Directing or Supervising Research in Area 19%
N = 40 5%
Attendants
N = 970
Conducting Research in Area 12%
N = 116 10%
Planning to Conduct Research in Area 14%
N = 138 14%
Involved in Clinical or Applied Work in Area 9%
N = 87 11%
Teaching Course in Area 12%
N = 116 9%
Directing or Supervising Research in Area 8%
N = 78 5%

Fig. 6. The activities of control respondents and the extent to which these activities were modified as a result of the interactions surrounding a convention presentation. See Figure 1 for explanation.

Appendix A

Proceedings Author Questionnaire
(Prior to Convention)

These questions deal with the Proceedings paper entitled:

1. We would like to find out something about the timetable of the various processes which led to the writing of your Proceedings paper.
   a. When did you start the work which led directly to that reported in this specific paper? (Include preliminary work but do not include related work described in another oral or written presentation.)

      Approximately when? (Month/year) _____

   b. When did this work reach such a stage that you could have given a rather complete report of the main contents of this paper, e.g., an informal presentation at something like a department colloquium?

      Approximately when? (Month/year) _____

   c. When did you start writing the first draft of the manuscript for the Proceedings paper?

      Approximately when? (Month/year) _____

2. a. Did you regard your Proceedings paper as a reasonably complete report of the work? Yes _____ No _____

      If NO, describe the type of material you would have included if you had had more space. _____

      _____

   b. Have the main contents of the paper appeared in any other form?

      ☐ Yes ☐ No

      If YES,

      In written form? ☐ Yes ☐ No

      _____ a book or part of a book
      _____ a dissertation or thesis
      _____ a "technical report"—i.e. a complete scientific account of the work distributed in a mimeographed or multilithed form
      _____ a "progress report"—i.e. a summary of the work's current status
      _____ other (Please specify) _____

      In oral form? ☐ Yes ☐ No

3. Did you send prepublication copies (or preprints) of the paper to anyone?

   ☐ Yes ☐ No

   If YES, approximately how many? _____

4. Do you have specific plans at present for publication of the main contents of your paper?

   Yes _____ (If yes, answer parts a and b in this question.)

   No _____ (If no, answer parts c and d of this question.)

   (a) If YES, is the Proceedings paper identical to the version you will submit for publication? Yes _____ No _____

      If NO, briefly indicate the principal difference between the Proceedings paper and the one you plan to submit for publication. _____

      _____

   (b) If YES: (1) In what format will the material be published?

      _____ a book or part of book
      _____ a dissertation or thesis
      _____ a technical report
      _____ a journal article (Please name journal: _____ _____)
      _____ other (Please specify) _____

      (2) When did you or when do you plan to start writing it up for publication: _____ (Month/year).

      (3) What is the actual or expected date of submission for publication: _____ (Month/year).

   (c) If you have no specific plans now, do you expect some future publication in combination with other work? Yes _____ No _____

      If YES, please describe the nature of the additional work and the form of the publication. Also, if you can make any estimate as to when submission for publication might take place, please include that.

      Additional material to be included in published version _____

      _____

      Likely medium of publication (journal, book, etc.) _____

      Time of submission for publication (approximate) _____

   (d) If you have no specific plans now, did the publication of your paper in the Proceedings have any effect on your decision not to publish immediately?

      Yes _____ No _____

      If YES, briefly explain your reasons for not planning to publish.

      _____

      _____

      _____

5. Below are listed several work activities in which you may have been or are involved in the same area as that of the work reported in your convention paper. Please check each box relative to the type of activity and the nature of your involvement. Please exclude work leading directly to your convention presentation or Proceedings paper.

Activity	Previously Involved in	Presently Involved in	Planning to Become Involved in
Conducting research			
Teaching course			
Supervising research (including theses)			
Involved in clinical or applied work			
Preparing a presentation at a regional or national meeting			
Preparing a manuscript for a journal article			
Preparing your own thesis or dissertation			
Other (Please specify) _____			

6. What is your highest earned degree?

DEGREE	YEAR EARNED
_____ B.A./B.S.	_____
_____ M.A./M.S.	_____
_____ Ph.D.	_____
_____ Other	_____

7. Please rank all the items below that are included among your professional activities, using the number 1 for the most time consuming, 2 for the next most time consuming, etc. Write 0 in the blanks of those which are not included among your activities.

   _____ Administrative work (activities such as arranging meetings, handling personnel items, procurement, routine reports, etc.)
   _____ Clinical work (therapy, counseling, testing)
   _____ Consulting or applied work (industrial, human factors, etc.)
   _____ Research (including the reporting of results)
   _____ Research guidance (of students, subordinates)
   _____ Studying for an advanced degree
   _____ Teaching
   _____ Writing and editing, apart from reporting own research
   _____ Other (Please specify) _____

PROJECT ON SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION EXCHANGE IN PSYCHOLOGY

American Psychological Association

1200 Seventeenth Street, N.W. ■ Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Colleague:

Last year the Proceedings of the APA Annual Convention was produced on a trial basis, and a major study was made of its effectiveness as a publication medium and as a device for enhancing scientific communication at the convention. The outcome (which will be reported upon in the November, 1966, issue of the American Psychologist) was sufficiently promising that a second volume has been produced this year by the APA Publications Office.

A new medium of communication, like the Proceedings, cannot be well evaluated on a single trial. There are novelty effects, and measures obtained on the first issue of a publication may show spuriously high usage. On the other hand, potential users may be unaware of the publication or not know how to make effective use of its characteristics in obtaining information.

For these reasons we are conducting a study of the 1966 Proceedings and would like your assistance as the author of a paper appearing within that volume. We have two specific requests:

1. Would you answer the questions on the back of this letter concerning the work reported in the paper? We would appreciate your returning this letter with the questions completed at your earliest convenience.

2. Would you record (on the enclosed form) the names of persons who contact you with regard to your Proceedings paper? Please try to avoid including those persons who clearly did not use the convention program or the published Proceedings to initiate this contact (e.g. close friends, persons appearing on distribution lists, etc.). Please keep this form until about six weeks hence when we shall write you again to collect it.

We would appreciate your cooperation since the information you furnish will be of great assistance in determining the ultimate effectiveness of the Proceedings as a medium for scientific information exchange.

Sincerely yours,

BCGriffith

B. C. Griffith

Proceedings Author Questionnaire (Following Convention)

1. Did the main contents of the paper appear in any form between the time when the Proceedings was published (July, 1966) and the convention?

   Yes _____ No _____

   If YES,

   In written form? Yes _____ No _____

   _____ a book or part of a book
   _____ a dissertation or thesis
   _____ a "technical report"—i.e. a complete, scientific account of the work distributed in a multilithed or mimeographed report
   _____ a "progress report"—i.e. a summary of the work's current status
   _____ other (Please specify) _____

   In an oral form? Yes _____ No _____

2. a. Please check below to indicate what occurred at the session in which your paper was scheduled.

   _____ Papers were presented by authors.
   _____ Session was divided into discussion groups, each group surrounding the author(s) of a single paper.
   _____ Authors gave short summaries of their papers and then questions followed from the floor.
   _____ Other. Please describe. _____

   b. Were there any problems created by this method of handling the session?

   Yes _____ No _____

   If YES, please describe and make any suggestions that might be helpful in planning future sessions. _____

3. Did your presentation (and/or discussion) cover material not contained in the Proceedings paper?

   Yes _____ No _____

   If YES, briefly describe the additional material: _____

4. Please check below to indicate your current activities in the subject-matter area of your paper, then, indicate and describe any modification (such as use of new techniques) of these activities as an outcome of any interaction with other convention attendants.

	a. Check below your current activities in area of your paper.	b. Please describe below any modifications in these activities resulting from interactions.	c. When did the interaction leading to the modification occur? Check
____	Currently conducting research in area		Before Convention ____ At Convention ____ After Convention ____
____	Planning to conduct research in area		Before Convention ____ At Convention ____ After Convention ____
____	Involved in clinical or applied work in area ..		Before Convention ____ At Convention ____ After Convention ____
____	Teaching course in area		Before Convention ____ At Convention ____ After Convention ____
____	Directing or supervising research in area		Before Convention ____ At Convention ____ After Convention ____
____	Preparing a manuscript for a journal article ...		Before Convention ____ At Convention ____ After Convention ____
____	Preparing own dissertation or thesis		Before Convention ____ At Convention ____ After Convention ____
____	Other. (Please specify) ...		Before Convention ____ At Convention ____ After Convention ____

5. Did any interactions with others about or resulting from your paper lead to modifications of any of your work activities not directly related to the subject matter of your presentation?

   Yes _____ No _____

   If YES, briefly describe. _____

6. As the result of any discussion relative to your paper during the convention did you decide to seek some continuing interaction with any of the persons who contacted you, i.e. would you like to establish some continuing relation with any of these persons for the purpose of exchanging scientific information?

   Yes _____ No _____

   If YES, please describe the types of information that these persons might contribute that would be helpful in your work. _____

DON'T FORGET TO RETURN THE LIST OF PEOPLE REQUESTING YOUR PAPER

PROJECT ON SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION EXCHANGE IN PSYCHOLOGY

American Psychological Association

1200 Seventeenth Street, N.W. ■ Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Colleague:

This is the final phase of the Project's study of authors of papers appearing in the 1967 Proceedings. We would like to request that you complete the several questions on the reverse of this letter and return the letter along with the form (for recording the names of persons requesting your paper) that was sent you earlier.

We have not received a completed questionnaire from you for the preconvention survey of authors. We have, therefore, enclosed a new copy of this questionnaire in case the original was misplaced. We would appreciate your completing this questionnaire and also returning it at this time. If you have recently mailed this questionnaire, please ignore this reminder.

Thank you for consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

BCGriffith

B. C. Griffith

Author's Name: _____
Title: _____

LIST OF PERSONS CONTACTING AUTHORS		DATE OF CONTACT	TYPE OF CONTACT		AUTHOR'S RESPONSE			
					SENT REQUESTOR			HAVE NOT RESPONDED
NAME	ADDRESS		BY MAIL	OTHER	REPRINT OF PROCEEDINGS PAPER	COPY OF ANOTHER REPORT OF CONTENTS OF MS.	SPECIFIC INFORMATION SOUGHT BY REQUESTOR	

Procedures Author Requestor Form

When this form is collected, note here _____ the number of copies of your convention paper distributed to persons other than those listed on this form. Check the means of distribution:

_____ automatic distribution list provided by sponsoring or supporting agency.
_____ automatic distribution list compiled by own institution.
_____ own personal distribution list.
_____ Other (Please specify) _____

LIST OF PERSONS CONTACTING AUTHORS		DATE OF CONTACT	TYPE OF CONTACT		AUTHOR'S RESPONSE			
					SENT REQUESTOR			HAVE NOT RESPONDED
NAME	ADDRESS		BY MAIL	OTHER	REPRINT OF PROCEEDINGS PAPER	COPY OF ANOTHER REPORT OF CONTENTS OF MS.	SPECIFIC INFORMATION SOUGHT BY REQUESTOR	

When this form is collected, note here _____ the number of copies of your convention paper distributed to persons other than those listed on this form. Check the means of distribution:

_____ automatic distribution list provided by sponsoring or supporting agency.
_____ automatic distribution list compiled by own institution.
_____ own personal distribution list.
_____ Other (Please specify) _____

Symposia and Invited Address Author Questionnaire

This questionnaire deals with your presentation (described below) at the 1965 APA Convention.

1. The first question pertains to the nature of the main content of your presentation and the history of your own research which you reported in the presentation. Please check the category below which describes your presentation and, if you reported on your own research, give the approximate dates at which this research began and when it reached a stage at which it could be reported to your colleagues.

Check the appropriate blanks below.

_____ a report of a laboratory experiment or field study which you personally conducted or on which you collaborated with others.

(a) When did this research begin? (Include exploratory work but do not consider work which you regard as a separate prior study, even though it is directly related.)

Approximate beginning date. _____ month _____ year.

(b) When was the research in this particular study completed, that is when did it reach a stage at which you could have given a detailed informal report of the results and their interpretation to a group of colleagues working in the same area of research?

Approximate date at which such a report could be made. _____ month _____ year.

_____ a review or synthesis of a series of studies all of which you personally conducted or on all of which you collaborated.

(a) When did the research in the earliest of the studies in this series begin?

Approximate beginning date. _____ month _____ year.

(b) When did the research work in the most recently completed of these studies begin?
(Include exploratory work but do not consider work which you regard as a separate study, even though it is directly related.)

Approximate beginning date. _____ month _____ year.

(c) When was the research in the most recent study completed, that is, when did it reach a stage at which you could have given a detailed informal report of the results and their interpretation to a group of colleagues working in the same area of research?

Approximate date at which such a report could be made. _____ month _____ year.

_____ a review or synthesis of a series of studies which you conducted or on which you collaborated on only a portion of the series.

(a) When did the research work in the earliest of your own studies within this series begin?

Approximate beginning date. _____ month _____ year.

(b) When did the research work in the most recent of your studies begin? (Include exploratory work but do not consider work which you regard as a separate study, even though it is directly related.)

Approximate beginning date. _____ month _____ year.

(c) When was the research in this most recent study completed, that is, when did it reach a stage at which you could have given a detailed informal report of the results and their interpretation to a group of colleagues in the same area of research?

Approximate date at which such a report could be made. _____ month _____ year.

_____ a review or synthesis of a series of studies in which you did not participate as an active researcher.

_____ Other. Please describe the contents of your presentation briefly. _____

_____

2. Have the main contents of your presentation appeared in any other form? (If your presentation reviewed several of your own studies, please answer these questions on the most recently completed study that was described in your presentation.)

Yes _____ No _____

If YES,

In written form? Yes _____ No _____

		Approximately when? (Month/year)
_____	a book or part of a book	_____
_____	a dissertation or thesis	_____
_____	a "technical report" — i.e. a complete scientific account of the work distributed in a mimeographed or multilithed form	_____
_____	a "progress report" — i.e. a summary of the work's current status	_____
_____	other (Please specify) _____	_____

In oral form? Yes _____ No _____

		Approximately when? (Month/year)
_____	a paper at the APA annual meetings	_____
_____	a paper at the Psychonomic Society meetings	_____
_____	a paper given at a regional or state convention	_____
_____	a paper given at other national conventions Please name _____	_____
_____	at an invited conference	_____
_____	at a colloquium within your employing organization	_____
_____	at a colloquium outside your institution	_____
_____	at a thesis committee meeting	_____
_____	other (Please specify) _____	_____

3. Do you have specific plans at present for publication of the main contents of your presentation?

Yes _____ (If YES, answer part a. in this question.)

No _____ (If NO, answer part b. of this question.)

a. If YES: (1) In what format will material be published?

_____ a book or part of book.
_____ a dissertation or thesis.
_____ a technical report.
_____ a journal article (Please name journal: _____)
_____ other (Please specify) _____

(2) When did you or when do you plan to start writing it up for publication: _____ (Month/year).

(3) What is the actual or expected date of submission for publication: _____ (Month/year).

b. If you have no specific plans now, do you expect some future publication in combination with other work?

Yes _____ No _____.

If YES, please describe the nature of the additional work and the form of the publication. Also, if you can make any estimate as to when submission for publication might take place, please include that.

Additional material to be included in published version _____

_____

Likely medium of publication (journal, book, etc.) _____

Time of submission for publication (approximate) _____

4. a. Please check any of the following activities in which you have previously taken part in the same subject-matter area as your presentation.

_____ Conducted research in area
_____ Made oral presentation in area at a regional or a national convention
_____ Published a journal article in area
_____ Did thesis or dissertation in area
_____ Made other type of report. Please describe. _____

b. Please check below to indicate your current activities in the subject-matter area of your presentation at APA, then, indicate and describe any modification (such as use of new techniques) of these activities as an outcome of any interaction with other convention attendants.

a. Check below your current activities in area of your presentation.	b. Please describe below any modifications in these activities resulting from interactions.	c. When did the interaction leading to the modification occur? Check
_____ Currently conducting research in area	_____	Before Convention _____ At Convention _____ After Convention _____
_____ Planning to conduct research in area	_____	Before Convention _____ At Convention _____ After Convention _____
_____ Involved in clinicci or applied work in area . .	_____	Before Convention _____ At Convention _____ After Convention _____
_____ Teaching course in area	_____	Before Convention _____ At Convention _____ After Convention _____
_____ Directing or supervising research in area	_____	Before Convention _____ At Convention _____ After Convention _____
_____ Preparing a manuscript for a journal article . . .	_____	Before Convention _____ At Convention _____ After Convention _____
_____ Preparing own dissertation or thesis	_____	Before Convention _____ At Convention _____ After Convention _____
_____ Other. (Please specify) _____ . . .	_____	Before Convention _____ At Convention _____ After Convention _____

5. Did any interactions with others about or resulting from your presentation lead to modifications of any of your work activities not directly related to the subject matter of your presentation?

Yes _____ No _____

If YES, briefly describe. _____

_____

6. As the result of any discussion relative to your presentation during the convention did you decide to seek some continuing interaction with any of the persons who contacted you, i.e. would you like to establish some continuing relation with any of these persons for the purpose of exchanging scientific information?

Yes _____ No _____

If YES, please describe the types of information that these persons might contribute that would be helpful in your work. _____

_____

7. Please furnish the names and mailing addresses of up to 3 persons who wrote you requesting copies of your presentation. If more convenient, you may enclose their requests along with your questionnaire.

NAME	MAILING ADDRESS
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

8. Please name your highest degree, institution awarding it, date, and specialty in which you received this degree.

Degree _____ Institution _____ Date _____

Specialty (Name discipline if outside of psychology.) _____

9. Please rank all of the items below that are included among your professional activities, using the number 1 for the most time consuming, 2 for the next most time consuming, etc. Write 0 in the blanks of those which are not included among your activities.

_____ Administrative work (activities such as arranging meetings, handling personnel forms, procurement, routine reports, etc.)
_____ Clinical work (therapy, counseling, testing)
_____ Consulting or applied work (industrial, human factors, etc.)
_____ Research guidance (of students, subordinates)
_____ Research (including the reporting of results)
_____ Studying for an advanced degree
_____ Teaching
_____ Writing and editing, apart from reporting own research
_____ Other (Please specify) _____

10. Having just attended the APA Convention in New York City, did you encounter any scientific communication problems which you believe some effort should be made to correct before the next APA Convention?

Yes _____ No _____.

If YES, please describe and make any suggestions you feel might be helpful in planning future meetings. _____

_____

_____

NonProceedings Author Questionnaire

These questions deal with your convention paper entitled:

1. We would like to find out something about the timetable of the various processes which led to the writing of your paper.
   a. When did you start the work which led directly to this specific paper? (Include preliminary work but do not include related work described in another oral or written presentation.)
      Approximately when? (Month/year) _____
   b. Has the work been completed? Yes _____ No _____
   c. If YES, when did it reach such a stage that you could have given a rather complete report of the main contents of this paper, e.g., an informal presentation at something like a department colloquium?
      Approximately when? (Month/year) _____

2. Have the main contents of the paper appeared in any other form?
   Yes _____ No _____
   If YES,
   In written form? Yes _____ No _____
   _____ a book or part of a book.
   _____ a dissertation or thesis.
   _____ a "technical report"—i.e. a complete, scientific account of the work distributed in a mimeographed or multilithed form.
   _____ a "progress report"—i.e. a summary of the work's current status.
   _____ other (Please specify.) _____
   In oral form? Yes _____ No _____

3. Do you have specific plans at present for publication of the main contents of your paper?
   Yes _____ (If Yes, answer part a. in this question.)
   No _____ (If No, answer part b. of this question.)
   a. If YES: (1) In what format will material be published?
      _____ a book or part of book.
      _____ a dissertation or thesis.
      _____ a technical report.
      _____ a journal article (Please name journal: _____)
      _____ other (Please specify) _____
      (2) When did you or when do you plan to start writing it up for publication: _____ (Month/year).
      (3) What is the actual or expected date of submission for publication: _____ (Month/year).
   b. If you have no specific plans now, do you expect some future publication in combination with other work?
      Yes _____ No _____
      If YES, please describe the nature of the additional work and the form of the publication. Also, if you can make any estimate as to when submission for publication might take place, please include that.
      Additional material to be included in published version _____
      _____
      Likely medium of publication (journal, book, etc.) _____
      Time of submission for publication (approximate) _____

4. a. Please check any of the following activities in which you have previously taken part in the same subject-matter as your convention paper.
   _____ Conducted research in area
   _____ Made oral presentation in area at a regional or a national convention
   _____ Published a journal article in area
   _____ Did thesis or dissertation in area
   _____ Made other type of report. Please describe. _____

   b. Please check below to indicate your current activities in the subject-matter area of your paper at APA, then, indicate and describe any modification (such as use of new techniques) of these activities as an outcome of any interaction with other convention attendants.

a. Check below your current activities in area of your paper.	b. Please describe below any modifications in these activities resulting from interactions.	c. When did the interaction leading to the modification occur? Check
_____ Currently conducting research in area	_____	Before Convention _____ At Convention _____ After Convention _____
_____ Planning to conduct research in area	_____	Before Convention _____ At Convention _____ After Convention _____

(See other side)

4. b. (continued)

_____	Involved in clinical or applied work in area ..	Before Convention _____ At Convention _____ After Convention _____
_____	Teaching course in area.....	Before Convention _____ At Convention _____ After Convention _____
_____	Directing or supervising research in area	Before Convention _____ At Convention _____ After Convention _____
_____	Preparing a manuscript for a journal article...	Before Convention _____ At Convention _____ After Convention _____
_____	Preparing own dissertation or thesis.....	Before Convention _____ At Convention _____ After Convention _____
_____	Other. (Please specify) _____ ...	Before Convention _____ At Convention _____ After Convention _____

5. Did any interactions with others about or resulting from your paper lead to modifications of any of your work activities not directly related to the subject matter of your presentation?

Yes _____ No _____

If YES, briefly describe. _____

6. As the result of any discussion relative to your paper during the convention did you decide to seek some continuing interaction with any of the persons who contacted you, i.e. would you like to establish some continuing relation with any of these persons for the purpose of exchanging scientific information?

Yes _____ No _____

If YES, please describe the types of information that these persons might contribute that would be helpful in your work. _____

7. Please furnish the names and mailing addresses of up to 3 persons who wrote you requesting copies of your paper. If more convenient, you may enclose their requests along with your questionnaire.

NAME	MAILING ADDRESS
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

8. Having just attended the APA Convention in New York City, did you encounter any scientific communication problems which you believe some effort should be made to correct before the next APA Convention?

Yes _____ No _____

If YES, please describe and make any suggestions you feel might be helpful in planning future meetings. _____

9. Please name your highest degree, institution awarding it, date, and specialty in which you received this degree.

Degree _____ Institution _____ Date _____

Specialty (Name discipline if outside of psychology.) _____

10. Please rank all of the items below that are included among your professional activities, using the number 1 for the most time consuming, 2 for the next most time consuming, etc. Write 0 in the blanks of those which are not included among your activities.

_____ Administrative work (activities such as arranging meetings, handling personnel forms, procurement, routine reports, etc.)
_____ Clinical work (therapy, counseling, testing)
_____ Consulting or applied work (industrial, human factors, etc.)
_____ Research guidance (of students, subordinates)
_____ Research (including the reporting of results)
_____ Studying for an advanced degree
_____ Teaching
_____ Writing and editing, apart from reporting own research
_____ Other (Please specify) _____

Requestor Questionnaire

1. Please name your highest degree, institution awarding it, date, and specialty in which you received this degree.
   Degree _____ Institution _____ Date _____
   Specialty (Name discipline if outside of psychology.) _____

2. Please rank all of the items below that are included among your professional activities, using the number 1 for the most time consuming, 2 for the next most time consuming, etc. Write 0 in the blanks of those which are not included among your activities.
   _____ Administrative work (activities such as arranging meetings, handling personnel forms, procurement, routine reports, etc.)
   _____ Clinical work (therapy, counseling, testing)
   _____ Consulting or applied work (industrial, human factors, etc.)
   _____ Research guidance (of students, subordinates)
   _____ Research (including the reporting of results)
   _____ Studying for an advanced degree
   _____ Teaching
   _____ Writing and editing, apart from reporting own research
   _____ Other (Please specify) _____

The remaining questions relate to your inquiry to an author about his convention presentation or his Proceedings paper (title and author(s) are given below).

3. To which of your work activities is this particular paper relevant? _____

4. In your inquiry to the author did you request a copy of this particular paper?
   Yes _____ No _____
   If YES, when did you make your inquiry?
   _____ Prior to convention
   _____ At convention
   _____ Following convention
   If YES, check below to indicate the results of making this request:
   _____ Have not received a copy of the article or any other report of the work from the author.
   _____ Have received a report of the research but have not had time to refer to it.
   _____ Have both received and used a report of this research.

5. Have you had or do you plan other interactions with the author instead of or in addition to requesting a report of the contents of this particular presentation or Proceedings paper?
   Yes _____ No _____
   If YES, check the purpose of such contacts with the author whether they have already occurred or are, at this time, only planned.

	Occurred	Planned
Clarification on some point in the reported research	_____	_____
Request information not in report	_____	_____
Acquaint him with your work in area	_____	_____
Acquaint him with others' work in area	_____	_____
Request reports of his future work	_____	_____
Obtain reaction to your own work	_____	_____
Other (Please describe) _____	_____	_____

6. What types of contacts have you had with the authors and the contents of his paper? (Check all that apply.)
   _____ Correspondence prior to convention.
   _____ Attended convention session at which paper was presented or discussed.
   _____ Questioned author from floor of paper session.
   _____ Met with author at end of the paper session.
   _____ Met with author on another occasion at convention.
   _____ Correspondence following the convention.
   _____ Other contact (Please describe) _____

(See other side)

7. Are you, or have you previously been, active in the same area of work described in the presentation or paper?

Yes _____ No _____

If YES, place checks to indicate the nature of your previous and/or current activity in same area.

Previous Activities

_____ Previously conducted research in area
_____ Previously made oral presentation in area at a regional or a national convention
_____ Previously published a journal article in area
_____ Did thesis or dissertation in area
_____ Made other type of report. Please describe: _____

Current Activities

Presently conducting research in area	1
Planning to conduct research in area	2
Involved in clinical or applied work in area	3
Teaching course in area	4
Directing or supervising research in area	5
Preparing manuscript for publication	6
Preparing your own dissertation or thesis	7
Other (Please specify) _____	8

8. As a result of your contacts with this paper and/or its author(s) do you plan to modify either your present or future work in the area of the paper?

Yes _____ No _____

If YES, please describe the nature of the more important of such modifications and the activities which will be affected. (Please use the numbers 1 through 8 in the boxes in the previous question to identify the affected activity.)

Activity # _____ (1 TO 8 ABOVE) Nature of modification _____

Modification resulted from: _____ Hearing discussion
_____ Reading copy of paper
_____ Other communication with author

Activity # _____ (1 TO 8 ABOVE) Nature of modification _____

Modification resulted from: _____ Hearing discussion
_____ Reading copy of paper
_____ Other communication with author

9. Did this paper or your contacts with its author(s) cause you to modify your work in an area lying outside the principal subject matter of the paper?

Yes _____ No _____

If YES, check the work activity in which the modification occurred.		Briefly describe the modification(s).
Currently conducting research	☐	_____
Planning to conduct research	☐	_____
Involved in clinical or applied work	☐	_____
Teaching course	☐	_____
Directing research	☐	_____
Other (Please specify) _____	☐	_____

10. As the result of your contacts with the author(s) and this work did you decide to seek some continuing contact with him (them), i.e. would you like to establish some type of "colleague" relation to the author(s) for the purpose of information exchange?

Yes _____ No _____

If YES, what types of information would you anticipate receiving through such continuing contact? _____

(See other side)

Attendant Questionnaire
Discussion Session

1. Please name your highest degree, institution awarding it, date, and specialty in which you received this degree.

Degree _____ Institution _____ _____ Date _____ .

Specialty (Name discipline if outside of psychology.) _____ .

2. Please rank all of the items below that are included among your professional activities, using the number 1 for the most time consuming, 2 for the next most time consuming, etc. Write 0 in the blanks of those which are not included among your activities.

_____ Administrative work (activities such as arranging meetings, handling personnel forms, procurement, routine reports, etc.)
_____ Clinical work (therapy, counseling, testing)
_____ Consulting or applied work (industrial, human factors, etc.)
_____ Research (including the reporting of results)
_____ Research guidance (of students, subordinates)
_____ Studying for an advanced degree
_____ Teaching
_____ Writing and editing, apart from reporting own research
_____ Other (Please specify) _____

The following questions relate to the paper discussion (described on the slip attached to the top of this sheet) which you attended at the recent APA convention. Please answer the following questions relative only to this paper and its discussion.

3. Have you read a written version of the paper?

Yes _____ No _____

If YES, please check when.

Prior to convention session: _____
After convention session: _____

4. Place checks to describe your contacts with the author(s) of the paper.

Type of contact in addition to attendance at the discussion of paper was:

_____ Correspondence prior to convention
_____ Question during discussion
_____ Discussion with author on another occasion at convention
_____ Correspondence following the convention
_____ Other contact (Please describe) _____

Purpose of contact with author was to:

_____ Clarify some point in the reported research
_____ Request information not in report
_____ Acquaint him with your work in area
_____ Acquaint him with others' work in area
_____ Request a copy of the paper
_____ Request reports of his future work
_____ Obtain reaction to your own work
_____ Other (Please describe) _____

5. Are you, or have you previously been, active in the same area of work described in the paper?

Yes _____ No _____

If YES, place checks to indicate the nature of your previous and/or current activity in same area.

Previous Activities

_____ Conducted research in area
_____ Made oral presentation in area at a regional or a national convention
_____ Published a journal article in area
_____ Did thesis or dissertation in area
_____ Made other type of report. Please describe: _____

Current Activities

Presently conducting research in area	1
Planning to conduct research in area	2
Involved in clinical or applied work in area	3
Teaching course in area	4
Directing or supervising research in area	5
Preparing manuscript for publication	6
Preparing your own dissertation or thesis	7
Other (Please specify) _____	8

(See other side)

6. As a result of the discussion of the paper, reading a copy of the paper, or other communication from the author(s) relative to the presentation, do you plan to modify either your present or future work in the area of the paper?

Yes_____ No_____

If YES, please describe the nature of the more important of such modifications and the activities which will be affected. (Please use the numbers 1 through 8 in the boxes in the previous question to identify the affected activity.)

Activity # _____ (1 to 8 above) Nature of modification _____

Modification resulted from: _____ Hearing discussion
_____ Reading copy of paper
_____ Other communication with author

Activity # _____ (1 to 8 above) Nature of modification _____

Modification resulted from: _____ Hearing discussion
_____ Reading copy of paper
_____ Other communication with author

7. Did this paper or your contacts with its author(s) cause you to modify your work in an area lying outside the principal subject matter of the paper?

Yes_____ No_____

If YES, check the work activity in which the modification occured. Briefly describe the modification(s).

Currently conducting research	☐	_____
Planning to conduct research	☐	_____
Involved in clinical or applied work	☐	_____
Teaching course	☐	_____
Directing research	☐	_____
Other (Please specify)_____	☐	_____

8. As the result of your contacts with the author(s) and this work did you decide to seek some continuing contact with him (them), i.e. would you like to establish some type of "colleague" relation to the author(s) for the purpose of information exchange?

Yes _____ No _____

If YES, what types of information would you anticipate receiving through such continuing contact? _____

_____

9. Having just attended the APA Convention in New York City, did you encounter any scientific communication problems which you believe some effort should be made to correct before the next APA Convention?

Yes_____ No_____

If YES, please describe and make any suggestions you feel might be helpful in planning future meetings. _____

_____

_____

One object of the present study is to establish some comparisons between the first meetings studied by the Project (1962) and this meeting. Please consider the convention as a whole in answering the final question.

10. Did you receive scientific information during the convention that will have an especially significant effect on any of your work activities?

Yes _____ No _____

If YES, please answer the sections below.

a. Please check the event(s) at which you obtained such information (check as many blanks as appropriate).

EVENTS ON CONVENTION PROGRAM

_____ Contributed paper session
_____ Symposium
_____ "Conversation Hour"
_____ Invited or presidential address
_____ Film session
_____ Apparatus or book exhibit
_____ Other programed event. Please describe. _____

_____ INFORMAL DISCUSSION AT CONVENTION

b. Please name the work activity affected by the information _____

c. Please describe the nature of the effects of this information on your work. _____

_____

(See other side)

Attendant Questionnaire
Paper Session

1. Please name your highest degree, institution awarding it, date and specialty in which you received this degree.

Degree _____ Institution _____ Date _____

Specialty (Name discipline if outside of psychology.) _____

2. Please rank all of the items below that are included among your professional activities, using the number 1 for the most time consuming, 2 for the next most time consuming, etc. Write 0 in the blanks of those which are not included among your activities.

_____Administrative work (activities such as arranging meetings, handling personnel forms, procurement, routine reports, etc.)
_____Clinical work (therapy, counseling, testing)
_____Consulting or applied work (industrial, human factors, etc.)
_____Research (including the reporting of results)
_____Research guidance (of students, subordinates)
_____Studying for an advanced degree
_____Teaching
_____Writing and editing, apart from reporting own research
_____Other (Please specify) _____

The following questions relate to the paper session (described on the slip attached to the top of this sheet) which you attended at the recent APA convention. The letters (a, b, c, etc.) refer to specific presentations within the session. Please respond relative to each presentation according to its letter code and answer all questions for as many presentations as appropriate.

3a. Which presentations did you hear in this session?

a _____, b _____, c _____, d _____, e _____, f _____.

3b. Have you read written versions of any of these papers?

Yes _____ No _____

If YES, please check those which you read either before or after the convention session.

Prior to convention session: a_____, b_____, c_____, d_____, e_____, f_____.
After convention session: a_____, b_____, c_____, d_____, e_____, f_____.

4. Have you contacted or plan to contact any of the authors relative to their presentations?

Yes _____ No _____

If YES, place checks to indicate when you approached or plan to approach the authors of the presentations and the purpose of such contacts.

Purpose of contact with author was to:	a	b	c	d	e	f
Clarify some point in the reported research						
Request information not in report						
Acquaint him with your work in area						
Acquaint him with others' work in area						
Request a copy of the paper						
Request reports of his future work						
Obtain reaction to your own work						
Other (Please describe) _____						

Type of contact was:	a	b	c	d	e	f
Correspondence prior to convention						
Question from floor of session						
Discussion with author at end of session						
Discussion with author on another occasion at convention						
Correspondence following the convention						
Other contact (Please describe) _____						

5. Are you, or have you ever been, active in the same area of work described in the presentation?

Yes _____ No _____

If YES, place checks to indicate the nature of your previous and/or current activity in same area.

Previous Activities	a	b	c	d	e	f
Previously conducted research in area						
Previously made oral presentation in area at a regional or a national convention						
Previously published a journal article in area						
Did thesis or dissertation in area						
Made other type of report. (Please describe) _____						

Current activities	a	b	c	d	e	f
Presently conducting research in area	1	6	12	18	24	31
Planning to conduct research in area	2	10	14	20	26	32
Involved in clinical or applied work in area	3	11	15	21	28	33
Teaching course in area	4	12	16	23	29	34
Directing or supervising research in area	5	13	17	24	30	35
Preparing manuscript for publication	6	14	22	25	32	36
Preparing your own dissertation or thesis	7	15	23	27	33	37
Other (Please specify) _____	8	16	24	28	43	38

(See other side)

2

6. As a result of hearing the presentation, reading a copy of any of the presentations, or other communication with the authors relative to their presentation, do you plan to modify either your present or future work in the same area as these papers?

Yes _____ No _____

If YES, please describe the nature of the more important of such modifications and the activities which will be affected. (Please use the numbers 1 through 48 in the boxes in the previous question to identify the affected activity and the presentation.)

Activity # _____ (1 to 48 above) Nature of modification _____

Modification resulted from: _____ Hearing presentation
_____ Reading copy of presentation or Proceedings paper
_____ Other communication with author

Activity # _____ (1 to 48 above) Nature of modification _____

Modification resulted from: _____ Hearing presentation
_____ Reading copy of presentation or Proceedings paper
_____ Other communication with author

Activity # _____ (1 to 48 above) Nature of modification _____

Modification resulted from: _____ Hearing presentation
_____ Reading copy of presentation or Proceedings paper
_____ Other communication with author

7. Did any of these papers or your contacts with their authors cause you to modify your work in an area lying outside the principal subject matter of the particular paper(s)?

Yes _____ No _____

If YES, check the work activity in which the modification occurred. Briefly describe the modification(s) and indicate the paper by its letter.

Currently conducting research	☐	_____
Planning to conduct research	☐	_____
Involved in clinical or applied work	☐	_____
Teaching course	☐	_____
Directing research	☐	_____
Other (Please specify) _____	☐	_____

8. As the result of your contacts with these authors and this work did you decide to seek some continuing contact with any of them, i.e. would you like to establish some type of "colleague" relation to one or more of the authors for the purpose of information exchange?

Yes _____ No _____

Which paper did he author?

a_____, b_____, c_____, d_____, e_____, f_____.

If YES, what types of information would you anticipate receiving through such continuing contact? _____

_____

8. Having just attended the APA Convention in New York City, did you encounter any scientific communication problems which you believe some effort should be made to correct before the next APA Convention?

Yes _____ No _____

If YES, please describe and make any suggestions you feel might be helpful in planning future meetings. _____

_____

_____

One object of the present study is to establish some comparisons between the first meetings studied by the Project (1962) and this meeting. Please consider the convention as a whole in answering the final question.

9. Did you receive scientific information during the convention that will have an especially significant effect on any of your work activities?

Yes _____ No _____

If YES, please answer the sections below.

a. Please check the event(s) at which you obtained such information (Check as many blanks as appropriate.)

EVENTS ON CONVENTION PROGRAM

_____ Contributed paper session
_____ Symposium
_____ "Conversation hour"
_____ Invited or presidential address
_____ Film session
_____ Apparatus or book exhibit
_____ Other programed event. Please describe. _____

_____ INFORMAL DISCUSSION AT CONVENTION

b. Please name the work activity affected by the information. _____

c. Please describe the nature of the effects of this information on your work. _____

_____

_____

(See other side)

APPENDIX B

DATA FROM THE STUDY OF THE 1967 APA CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

In 1967, a partial replication of the 1966 APA convention study was carried out. The new study dealt only with those events that were based directly upon the published Proceedings. The new findings were of interest in several respects; to take the most important example, fewer 1967 than 1966 Proceedings Authors planned further written disseminations of their work following publication in the Proceedings. The new results were generally rather close replication of the earlier findings and an additional report did not seem warranted. The tables which follow present the data obtained in the replication. The 1967 data have been placed in Tables I, II, III, IV, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII, and XIII, numbered according to the equivalent table in the body of the report. They are presented in numerical order on the pages that follow.

The distribution of copies of the Proceedings was better in 1967 than in 1966, especially prior to the convention. Sales were as follows:

3553	Prior to convention (Not all delivered in advance of the time of the convention)
180	At convention
1377	Following convention (Through Spring, 1968)
5110	

The extent and timing of this distribution still falls short of that achieved in the original 1965 trial (See APA-PSIEP Report #16).

TABLE I

SAMPLES USED AND RESPONSE TO SURVEYS OF AUTHORS, ATTENDANTS, AND REQUESTORS

1967 Proceedings

Survey	Questionnaires Mailed	Unusable Questionnaires	Unable to Locate	Usable Questionnaires Returned	Response to Surveys
Authors					
1st questionnaire (before convention)	189	2	1	153	81%
2nd questionnaire (after convention)	189	1	1	150	79%
Requestor form	189	3	--	134	71%
Requestors	345	7	6	273	79%
Attendants	501	29	21	344	69%
Regular	418	24	12	291	70%
Discussion	83	5	9	53	64%
Immediate Reader	541	52	--	206	38%
American	507	50	--	191	38%
Canadian	34	2	--	15	44%

TABLE II

HIGHEST ACADEMIC DEGREES OF RESPONDENTS

1967 Proceedings

Degree	Authors N=153	Requestors N=273	Attendants Discussion N=53	Attendants Regular N=291
Doctoral	72%	67%	68%	62%
Nondoctoral	17	27	32	37

TABLE III

RESPONDENTS HIGHEST DEGREE SPECIALTIES

1967 Proceedings

Activity	Requestors N=273	Attendants: Discussion N=53	Attendants: Regular N=291
In Psychology:			
Applied Psychology	1%	—	1%
Clinical	19	66%	8
Counseling and Guidance	3	6	4
Developmental	9	—	7
Educational	3	—	4
Experimental and Physiological	24	4	34
Industrial	3	—	3
Personality	9	—	2
Social and Psycholinguistics	5	2	2
Statistics and Psychometrics	1	—	<1
Vocational and Correctional	4	2	<1
Outside Psychology:			
Education	2	—	4
Neurology	—	—	1
Political Science	—	2	1
Psychiatry	<1	—	—
Social Work	1	2	1

TABLE IV

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS RANKING ACTIVITIES FIRST OR SECOND IN TERMS OF TIME CONSUMPTION

1967 Proceedings

Activity	Authors N=153	Requestors N=273	Attendants	
			Discussion N=53	Regular N=291
Administrative work	15%	14%	19%	17%
Clinical work	15	19	39	13
Consulting or applied work	4	8	4	8
Research	69	64	43	66
Research guidance	20	21	11	25
Studying for advanced degree	13	20	17	20
Teaching	35	38	30	36
Writing and editing	3	5	2	5
Other	1	2	6	2

TABLE VI

DISSEMINATION OF MAIN CONTENTS OF CONVENTION PRESENTATIONS PRIOR TO CONVENTION

1967 Proceedings

Form	Authors N=153
Written	
Book or part of book	1%
Dissertation or thesis	15
Technical report	11
Progress report	5
Other**	5
One or more written forms	35
Oral	
One or more oral forms	15
Either Oral or Written	41

**Most frequently, these were journal articles.

TABLE VII

SPECIFIC PLANS FOR WRITTEN DISSEMINATION AFTER CONVENTION

1967 Proceedings

Form	Percentage of Authors Reporting Planned Written Forms N=153
Book or part of a book	3%
Dissertation or thesis	4
Technical report	5
Journal article	52
Other	1
One or more written forms	58

TABLE VIII

TYPES AND PURPOSES OF REQUESTORS' INTERACTIONS WITH AUTHORS IN ADDITION TO REQUESTING A COPY OF THE PAPER

1967 Proceedings

Interactions with Authors	Requestors N=273 Occurred	Planned
Purpose of Contact:		
Clarification of some point in reported work	4%	2%
Request information not in report	5	6
Acquaint him with own work	5	5
Acquaint him with other's work	1	1
Request reports of his future work	7	12
Obtain reaction to own work	1	6
Other contact	3	2
Type of Contact:		
Correspondence prior to convention	14%	
Attended convention session at which paper was presented or discussed	12	
Questioned author from floor of paper session	1	
Met with author at end of paper session	6	
Met with author on another occasion at convention	5	
Correspondence following convention	37	
Other contact	9	

TABLE IX

ATTENDANTS' READING OF CONVENTION PRESENTATION

1967 Proceedings

Time of Reading	Percentage of Attendants Reading at Least One Presentation In Session Attended: Discussion N=53	Regular N=291
Prior to convention	28%	26%
After convention	34	21
Total persons reading either before or after	62	39

TABLE X

ATTENDANTS' CONTACTS WITH AUTHORS GOING BEYOND ATTENDANCE OF SESSION

1967 Proceedings

Interactions with Authors	Percentage of Attendants X Papers Attended: Discussion N=53	Regular N=291
Purpose of Contact		
Clarify some point in the reported research	51%	5%
Request information not in report	15	5
Acquaint him with your work in area	17	3
Acquaint him with work of others in area	8	1
Request a copy of paper	23	13
Request reports of future work	11	5
Obtain reaction to your own work	13	2
Other	17	2
Type of Contact		
Correspondence prior to convention	6	2
Question from floor of session	70	3
Discussion with author at end of session	—	5
Discussion with author on another occasion at convention	11	2
Correspondence following the convention	6	9
Other	11	1
Persons having or planning contact with at least one author in the session attended	—*	35

*Not appropriate to procedures followed in these sessions.

TABLE XII

RESPONDENTS' INVOLVEMENT IN SAME SUBJECT-MATTER AREA AS PRESENTATIONS

1967 Proceedings

Nature of Involvement in Area	Authors N=153	Requestors N=273	Attendants: Discussion N=53	Attendants: Regular N=291
Prior to Convention				
Conducted research	56%	50%	36%	27%
Made an oral presentation at regional or national convention	30	22	11	10
Published a journal article	34	25	13	14
Did a thesis or dissertation	19	16	6	8
Made other type of report	4	12	13	3
At Time of Convention				
Conducting research	72	48	30	22
Planning to conduct research	29	35	30	15
Involved in clinical or applied work	22	19	53	6
Teaching a course	27	22	15	16
Directing or supervising research	34	25	11	11
Preparing a manuscript for publication	47	31	11	10
Preparing own dissertation or thesis	6	15	11	3
Other activity	4	4	4	4

TABLE XIII

MODIFICATIONS RESULTING FROM INTERACTIONS SURROUNDING CONVENTION PRESENTATIONS

1967 Proceedings

	Authors N=153	Requestors N=273	Attendants: Discussion N=53	Attendants: Regular N=291
Percentage of persons modifying in area of presentation	28%	19%	33%	16%